Department of State

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50

When payment is delayed over three months,.......3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1851.................NO. 27.

[illegible]

Per Square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,..................	$0 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,..................	75
Do. do. 3 do..................	1 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by ulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. JAMES E. KEA,

SURGICAL and Mechanical Dentist—Office over Mr. Agostine's Store, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1851 21-3m

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

D. McMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

HANSLEY & CURRIE,

BETTENCOURT'S Corner, Wilmington, N. C., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware and Cutlery; Hollow-ware, Wood and Willow-ware; Medicines, Pills, Pain Killer, No. 6, &c. They will give prompt attention to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on any articles sent to them for sale.
Feb. 7th, 1851. 22-6m

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, of the late firm of KEEN & HUSTON, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.
Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President of State Bank.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 tf

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO
POTTER & KIDDER, JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS, O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS, EDWARD CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-tf

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, May 24. 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-12m] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,

(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.
April 19, 1850 32-tf

General Notices.

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.

It was patented the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl-street, New York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl-st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polley, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polley reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abondoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, brought on by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

☞Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851 21-3m

***Observer, Fayetteville; Telegraph, Goldsboro'; North State Whig, Washington; Newbernian, Newbern; Standard and Register, Raleigh; Watchman, Salisbury; will publish once a week, to the amount of $10 each.

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

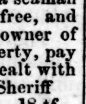
THE subscriber would inform the *Distillers of Turpentine*, that he has now on hand at his Cooper Shop in this place, a supply of *seasoned timber*, sufficient for the present year; and that those who were disappointed in getting work last year, may rely upon being served this, as he has added greatly to his former arrangements; and having permanently located himself here, he will be enabled to pay strict attention to the quality of the work; and should any casks made by him prove bad, he will exchange them, or return the price of such casks: also, from the first of March next, he will deliver them *free of charge*, at any point in or around Wilmington. Hereafter his casks shall be marked with the letters A. M., on either head, so that the work may be known. The price will be $1 75 per barrel of 40 gallons. Should any change be made in these prices, due notice will be given in this paper. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17, 1851. 19-6m*

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to
EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.

*** Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

NOTICE.



TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber a negro woman named FANNY MAYNER. Said Fanny is about 28 years of age, a very dark Mulatto, about middle size and likely. She is supposed to be lurking in or about Fayetteville, where she has relatives. The above reward will be given for her return to the subscriber or her lodgment in Wilmington jail.
JOSEPH SKIPPER.
Jan. 3d, 1851 17-3m.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(City of New York.)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Myndert VanShich,	Caleb S. Woodhull,
David Austin,	Edwin D. Magan,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Enoch Dean,
Edwin J. Brown,	George D. Phelps,
Nath'l G. Bradford,	Daniel Burnett,
James VanNorden,	Silas C. Herring,
D. Austin Muir,	Lewis B. Loder,
John S. Williams,	Humphrey Phelps,
D. Henry Haight,	E. J. Anderson,
Edward Height,	John P. Brown,
Eleazur Parmley,	John P. Ware,
J. B. Herrick,	Denton Pearsall,
A. A. Alvod,	James C. Baldwin,
John A. Merritt,	Henry Stokes,
John S. Harriss,	George Webb,
Wm. J. Valentine,	David S. Mills, Jr.,
William K. Strong,	William Burger,
George Hastings.	

ALONZO A. ALVORD, *Pres't.*
C. Y. WEMPLE, *Secretary.*

This Company insures persons whilst traveling in public conveyances against *Accidental Injury or Death*, at rates not exceeding one cent per hour.

The person injured will receive from $200 to $500 according to the severity of the injury. This Company also insures all persons without regard to age, sex, or health, against DEATH BY ACCIDENT from any cause. Also, *Life Insurance on the Mutual Plan*, for a term of years or for life, whereby the person insured participates in the profits of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance received, and Accident Policies issued by EDWARD CANTWELL Attorney-at-Law, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 24, 1851 20-17t

NOTICE.

I WILL once more remind those indebted to me, that I cannot and will not grant longer indulgence. To save cost you had better call and settle up. If you cannot pay the money, I will take notes, with good security, but would much rather have the cash, as I am in want of it.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-tf] OWEN HOLMES.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of J. & W. JOHNSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, will be required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSON.

W. JOHNSON will continue business at the old stand until the 1st February next, when he will remove his stock of goods to his new store, at the corner of Fayetteville and Sycamore streets.
JOSIAH JOHNSON,
WARREN JOHNSON.
Clinton, Jan'y 1st, 1851. 19-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER.
G. J. WARD,
EDW'D W. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.
Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1851.
John J. High and Bunberry High, vs. Daniel High. } Petition for partition of real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Daniel High, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, THOS. M. SMITH, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the second Monday of February, and in the seventy-fifth year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.
THOS. M. SMITH, Clerk.
Feb. 28, 1851 [Pr. fee, $4 38] 25-6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.
A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

SILK Night Caps. Gent.'s Night Caps, a fine assortment, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

General Notices.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 28th February, 1851.

☞Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Akins, H
Anderson, capt J H 2
Adams, J A
Austin, A F
Allen, capt F A
Burr & Bro., G W
Boneham, mrs M A
Burns, C 2
Bogeth, B
Biggs, M
Burton, R
Bell, C C
Bubys, E
Berry, G C
Brannan, J
Bacon, E W
Brintly, B B
Bulluck, mrs E
Barclay, mrs S E
Bonner, G M
Bartholick, W P 3
Boves, A
Barth, Dr W
Bartlett, H N
Bigs, M
Beauford, J F
Bellamy, J G
Burns, J S
Brooks, capt D R
Briggs, L
Burk, J
Boon, mrs C
Belmont, D R
Brocklehurst, A
Bicton, J
Burris, J H
Bush, miss Mary
Buie, S B
Brown, G
Belden, I
Bedsoler, D
Cate, J J 2
Conner, W
Cockran, S
Cunningham, W
Callender, heirs of capt Thos
Cammel, J
Call, J
Chadwick, E
Condron, J L
Cade, miss S
Cavaneu, L D
Cary, mrs M C
Crumpler, G W
Day, A
Dailey, T
Doughty, G N
Doughty, C
Drew, C
Demeritt, J
Dodge, A
Devon, mrs C
Emmons, E
Edmonson, W G 2
Evans, capt W
Evans, T S
Ellis, L
Fowler, C S 2
Forrester, mrs A E
Fraley, G H
Farwell, O A
Foy, L
Forsyth, R
Foreth, H
Fountain, J A J
Gianople, J 2
Greer, D J
Gray, C
Garrison, E 2
Garrett, W B
Green, A J
Gibson, J
Gray, J G
Garmow, J
Goodman, H
Gard, E O
Harriss, H
Hall, G N
Huhn, J C 2
Hutchings, D H
Hearington, H
Holmes, R
Hyatt, E
Hoard, E
Hines, L
Harker, J
Hicks, R D
Hooper, S
Hunt, S G 2
Hancock, H F
Howell, D
Hickmorn, H H
Hansley, W
Howell, E J
Hankins, T W
Herndon, miss M A
How, W
Hart, S
Hyde, B B
Huster, F
Johnson, B T
Jones, M
Jacobson, G
Jones, A H
Jacobs, W C
Jacobs, A G
Jones, J
Jones, C
Jessup, J W
Jones, Sarah A
Jordan, J P
King, W
Kitchen, J L
Keir, W
Kay, T
Keith, W P
Kortgohann, D
Kortgohann, C
Leipheimer, S
Laynear, H
Locke, miss C
Lewis, miss M A
Larkins, G
Lewis, capt J W
Louin, F
Lane, Ann M
Magrath, R
Merrick, H
Miller, J
May, J A
Matthews, R 2
Morris, mrs M
Moore, mrs E
Moore, D
Menjohn, J
Morton, W T
Musgrave, M E
Murphy, W
McNammery, mrs S
McBrinson, J
McKay, J
McMillan, J J
Newell, W T
N N
Nixon, J
Overlock, Z F
Poythress, capt W P
Pritchett, J H
Peters, J H 2
Primrose, J
Phillips, J
Peyuter, miss M
Pernell, mrs S A
Pollard, miss J M
Payne, miss M A
Poelerson, W D
Pussey, J
Quince, Mary
Revells, W
Rogers, M H
Rodick, J A
Root, W
Ritter, D
Rows, G
Reaves, G W
Ross, T
Ransom, miss A
Rogers, mrs E
Rodgers, S E
Richards, R
Rosenfeld, J
Stratton, Rev J
Sedgely, C
Savage, F W
Statton, J
Stinson, capt T R
Sidbury, R M
Stemmerman, C
Silbermann, S
Sneden, S J
Stow, L L
Stephens, W H
Sparrow, capt W J
Shelly, J
Swanner, H
Stokely, S
Sommer, C
Smith,
Smith, mrs J
Smith, W
Thomas, capt E
Tylar, capt A
Thompson, W
Tienken, O
Taylor, A D
Usher, W
Vernon, E
Wessell, J 2
Wood, H 2
Williams, miss A M 2
Walker, mrs M J
Watkins, J H
Wood, W
Wilson, J J
Walker, J W
Wyman, capt J
Watson, J M
Wilmington, 2
Wright, F
Williams, T 2
Walton, E D
Wesson, J D
Wing, J H
Woglam, A W
Walls, capt R G
Whitid, D
Wesson, J D
Welch, W
Wainwright, capt P
Wagoner, J
Yates, H N
Young, J T

[26-3t] JAS. G. BURR, P. M.

An Act Concerning Pilots.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all vessels, bound from sea to Cape Fear River, with the intention of taking a return cargo of Coal which has been mined in North Carolina, and actually takes a return cargo of Coal, shall not be compelled to pay Pilotage either at the Bar of the New Inlet, or at the main Bar of the Cape Fear River, or between the mouth of Cape Fear and the town of Wilmington: *Provided*, That such vessel, when coming in sight of said New Inlet or Main Bar, shall hoist a flag at her fore-top-mast-head, or such other place as shall be designated by the Commissioners of Navigation, and shall keep the same flying until said vessel has arrived at her place of mooring or anchorage, which said flag shall be of the dimensions of three square feet, with a white ground and black ball in the centre, and not less than one foot in diameter, and all vessels laden with Coal shall be exempt as aforesaid from all Pilot charges upon their hoisting said flag under way and outward bound from said River: *Provided*, They shall hoist said flag as soon as they unmoor or break ground, and shall keep the same flying till they pass the New Inlet or main Bar: *Provided further*, That no vessel having on board any merchandize or freight except Coal, shall be entitled to the provisions and benefits of this act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all river crafts upon said River of Cape Fear, engaged in the Coal trade, shall be exempt from any and all charges of Pilotage.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That any vessel coming in to said New Inlet or main Bar, upon said Cape Fear River, and hoisting said flag under false pretentions to avoid paying Pilotage, shall pay double Pilotage, to be recovered of the Captain or owners of said vessel, in the same manner that pilotage is now collectable, and the pilotage so collected shall be equally distributed among the Pilots of said main Bar or New Inlet.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws heretofore passed giving power to the Commissioners of Navigation in New Hanover county, to regulate pilotage so far as the same shall interfere with the provisions of this act, and no further, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all vessels engaged in the carrying of Coal on the coast of North Carolina, shall raise the flag designated in this act, by which the Pilots may know that their services are not required, on all occasions whenever the said vessels appear upon the coast of North Carolina.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 28th day of January, A. D., 1851.
J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, which is on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 8th day of February, 1851.
W. HILL, Secretary of State.
Feb. 21, 1851. (Commercial and Chronicle.) 24-4t

An Act to Amend the Eighty-eighth Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Commissioners of Navigation for the Port of Wilmington shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make and establish all such rules and regulations, and to pass all such orders for the said Port as they may deem judicious, efficient, and necessary for the detection, apprehension or return of Slaves escaping or attempting to escape from said Port in vessels; and that such Commissioners of Navigation be further authorized and empowered to establish, and from time to time to alter and regulate, the charges and fees of the Pilots or Harbor Masters (as the case may be) of said Port, for any services required of them under any rules, regulations, or orders, made and established by such Commissioners of Navigation concerning the detection, apprehension, or return of Slaves attempting to escape as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter the Commissioners of Navigation of the Cape Fear shall be elected on the first Monday of May in each and every year, by the citizens who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of this State, who reside within the limits of the town of Wilmington; and said election shall be held by the High Sheriff of the county of New Hanover, under the same laws, rules, and regulations as the elections for members of the Legislature.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1851.
J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, }
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, which is on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1851.
W. HILL, Secretary of State.
Feb. 21, 1851 [Commercial and Chronicle.] 24-4t

J. W. GULICK, DAGUERREOTYPIST,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has taken the Daguerrian Room in the Mozart Hall, Front Street, North of Messrs. Polley & Hart's.

Pictures made in every style and size, from a Locket Picture to a half size Portrait.

All are invited to call and examine my specimens of the art and judge for themselves.

N. B. As my stay in this place is limited, those wishing correct representations of themselves will find the present a favorable opportunity. How often do we regret that no likenesses remain to perpetuate the looks of our dearest friends? Noble deeds will ever hold a place in our memory, but the familiar faces of their actors vanish from our recollection like unsubstantial dreams. "Procrastination is the thief of time."
March 7, 1851 26-tf

Property at Public and Private Sale.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Timber Lands, to wit: A tract containing 300 acres, known as Caledonia Island, formerly belonging to the estate of Francis Pridgen, dec'd. Said land is situated on Black River, about 30 miles from Wilmington, and is well wooded and timbered with excellent stave and shingle timber. Also, another tract of about 40 acres, lying on Black River, 45 miles from Wilmington, and adjoining the lands of Enoch Harvey. This tract is all Cypress Swamp.

The above lands will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, notes with approved security. If not previously disposed of at private sale, they will be offered at public auction at Calley's Mills, belonging to C. Henry, Esq., on the 24th day of March next. Apply to E. J. ANDERS.
Bladen county, Feb. 21, 1851. 24-ts

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined on moving South-west, offers for sale his Plantation whereon he now resides, in New Hanover county, on the West side of the Northeast River, nine miles below South Washington, and twenty-four miles North of Wilmington, containing about 1500 Acres of Land, 100 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and between 400 and 500 Acres of Swamp or Lowland that never overflows, easily drained, very gravelly, and inferior in fertility to no land in the county, about 40 Acres of which is cleared. There is every facility for getting produce to market, the Northeast River, within two miles, being navigable at all times—the County Road leading from Wilmington to Duplin county, one and a half miles—and the Railroad within three miles. There is also an excellent range for Stock, equal to any in the county.—The situation is surpassed by none in this part of the county for health. He would also sell his stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep, with the Land. Terms accommodating and easy. JEREMIAH HAND.
February 21, 1851 24-3m

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable outhouses and a well of good water, 2¼ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.
Nov. 29.

***Goldsbbrough Telegraph copy tf 12-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf

☞Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Patriot, copy 4 times and send bills to this office for payment.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.

Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.

Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.

A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.
JAS. M. MIDDLETON.
Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

ROUND SHAVES! ROUND SHAVES!

L. WOOD continues to manufacture his unsurpassed patent Round Shaves, and keeps constantly on hand a full supply, at his shop on Water-street, Nutt's wharf, and at the Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON, No. 3, Front-street.

Axes repaired in the best manner, at the shortest notice.
L. WOOD.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 3, 1851 17-6m

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns ever offered in the State. Also, Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c. POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	
Superior do. do.	Marriage License;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Tax Receipts;
Superior do. do.	Insolvent Notices;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Writs of Ejectment;
Superior do. do.	Letters Testamentary;
Apprentice Indentures;	Vendi. Exponas;
Letters of Administration;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
County and Superior Courts	do. Affidavits;
Witness and Juror Tickets;	Garnishee Notices;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Commission to take Deposition	do. Branch Bank of the State;
County Court Execution;	
Magistrate's do.	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Capias ad Respondendum;	Administrator's Bonds;
Overseer's Appointments;	Guardian do.
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;	Appeal do.
Notes of Hand;	Ca Sa do.
Attachments;	Sh'ff Appearance do.
State Recognizance;	Constable's do.
Military Ca Sa;	Sheriff's Tax do.
do. Execution;	Forthcoming do.
Negro Bonds;	Prosecution do.
do. Bill of Sale;	Crew Lists;

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. WOOD's Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of
J. M. ROBINSON,
Late of Baltimore.

'Tis plain that Southern independence *is* to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

STEAM IRON RAILING.

MORE & GALLAGHER, Manufacturers of Iron Railing, and Iron Founders, corner of Ridge Road and Broad Street, Philadelphia, would call the attention of purchasers to their elegant assortment of Wrought and Cast Iron Railing, for Cemeteries, Balconies, Verandas, Railing for Churches, Public and Private Buildings, Public Squares, &c., together with all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Iron Work.

MORE & GALLAGHER's Book of Original Designs, containing the best selection of designs that has ever been issued. will be sent to any person who may wish to make a selection,
Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1851 23-8t

To Dealers and Consumers of Hardware.

THE entire stock of Hardware of Mr. LIPPITT is now for sale at cost and under at the Hardware Store of the subscriber. It consists in part of Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Frying Pans, and Pot Metal, (that is, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, &c.) This is an unusual chance for dealers and others to supply themselves cheap.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 29, 1850 12-tf

FALL FASHIONS.

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes. The largest and best selected assortment of the above articles ever before offered in this market, may now be found at the Hat Store of C. MYERS. All persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere or going North, as they have been selected with care to please his wholesale as well as retail customers.
Wilmington, N. C, August 23d, 1850.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in business my brother, GABRIEL HOLMES, and in future the business will be conducted under the firm of O. & G. HOLMES.
Feb. 14, 1851] OWEN HOLMES.

DRESSING Gowns. Gent.'s Robe d'Chambres, a new supply, just received from New York, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

DRESS-MAKING.

MISS ELIZA DARBY, lately from New York, wishes to inform the Ladies of Wilmington that she has commenced the Dress-Making Business, in the house on Jenkins' Lot, corner of Front and Orange Streets. Ladies favoring her with their custom, can rely on getting suited, as she will have the latest Fashions of Dress sent her from New York.
Wilmington, Feb. 14, 1851 23-2m*

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. V. R. PEIRSON has just received, and is now opening, a splendid assortment of Goods, comprising all of the most desirable styles suited to the season.

Also, a good assortment of Trimmings, suitable for Ladies' Dresses—in fact, every variety of Fancy Goods usually kept in a store of the kind.

Mrs. Peirson takes pleasure in announcing that she has engaged Miss HART, of Philadelphia, who is fully skilled in all the various arts of Millinery, and would be very happy to have the Ladies call and examine the articles produced by her skill.

Mrs. P. returns her thanks to her friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received.
MRS. V. R. PEIRSON, Agent.
Oct. 25th, 1850 31

Groceries, &c.

AT the Southern Family Grocery Store.—
5,000 Lbs. of Extra Sides and Shoulders;
3 kegs of best Lard;
30 bbls. of Family Flour;
25 half bbls. do. do.
3 bales ¾ Cotton Sheetings Blont Creek Mills;
5 do. Yarns, from 5 to 10 cts., do. do. do.
20 boxes Colgate's pale Soap;
10 half do. do. do. do.
10 boxes extra Pearl Starch;
10 do. Soda Crackers, fresh;
10 do. Sugar;
15 do. Adamantine Candles, Baltimore and New York.

4 cases of best Green and Black Teas, done up in fine Packages, quarter, half and whole pounds.

A good assortment of Pickles, loose and in jars half and 1 gallon, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FRESH Arrivals—per Schr. R. W. Brown.—
30 Bbls. of Family Flour, an extra article;
25 do. yellow planting Potatoes;
2 hhds. of prime Sugar;
10 bags Laguira Coffee;
25 bags of best Flour, low at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

MACARONI and Vermicello—For those fond of good Soup. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

LUBIN'S French Extracts—Of different kinds, very superior; Perfume, for the Handkerchief. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

MOLASSES.

267 HHDS and 17 tierces prime Cuba Molasses, just landed from Brig Tangier. For sale by POTTER & KIDDER.
February 28, 1851 25-3t

JUST Received. 60 bbls. Canal Flour. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

JUST Received. 50 bbls. Whiskey, Brandy, Rum, and Gin. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

JUST Received. 40 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

JUST Received. 50 boxes Soap. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

PLOUGHS and Corn Shellers. 40 No. 10½ Ploughs;
15 No. 60 Ploughs; 00 " 11¼ "
15 Corn " 20 " 14 "
10 Corn Shellers; 5 Cutting Knives;
Plough Bars and Points of all sizes, Sutton's Wrought Iron, will be sold very low, by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

JUST Received and For Sale.
10 firkins best Dairy Butter; 5 bbls. Cider;
5 bbls. Irish Potatoes; 20 boxes Cheese;
250 lbs. Codfish; 5 bbls. Onions;
5 bbls. Apples; 5 " Vinegar;
2 hhds. best Sugar; 8 " Whiskey;
5 bbls. Rum. CRAFT & GRANT,
Dec. 20] Market-street.

NOW Receiving from New York and Baltimore—
125 bbls. Canal and Baltimore Flour;
35 do. Common Whiskey;
28,000 Cigars, different brands and quality;
35 Boxes Tobacco;
15 bbls. imperial Gin. For sale by M. McINNIS.
Chronicle and Goldsboro' Patriot copy.

DAILY EXPECTED.—
25 bbls. Dexters Whiskey;
25 bags Rio Coffee;
20 bbls. Old Monongahela Whiskey;
20 bbls. Rump Pork;
25 boxes Cheese;
30 No. 10 Ploughs. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

JUST Received. 8 bales 4-4 N. C. Sheeting;
5 " Spun Cotton.
For sale cheap, by O. & G. HOLMES.

BEST Selected Goshen Butter. 15 kegs. For sale at retail or by the keg. O. & G. HOLMES.

ALUM Salt. 7,000 bushels. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

FRESH Teas. Just received, the best article of Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black Teas. For sale very low, by O. & G. HOLMES.

FLOUR. 50 bbls. Just received from Baltimore a prime article, and for sale cheap, by O & G. HOLMES.

AXES and Nails. 100 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
25 boxes Axes, assorted patterns;
10 " Boxing Axes.
For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

VINEGAR and Molasses. 20 bbls. Vinegar;
15 hhds. superior retailing Molasses. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

SUGARS. Loaf, Crushed, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, by the hhd., barrel, or at retail. For sale low, by O. & G. HOLMES.

WINES and Liquors. Old Cogniac Brandy, a pure article; Old Madeira and Port Wine; the best article of old Pittsburg Rye Whiskey, with all kinds of low priced Wine, Brandy, and Whiskey. For sale cheap, by O. & G. HOLMES.

PORK, Flour and Whiskey.—30 bbls. Mess Pork; 40 bbls. Genessee Flour; 10 half bbls. do.; 40 bbls. Rectified Whiskey. For sale at the lowest market prices. by Z. H. GREENE.

GROCERIES.—25 bbls. Brown and Clarified Sugar; 30 bags Rio and Laguayra Coffee; 26 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Goshen Butter. For sale by Z. H. GREENE.

JUST Received.—25 bbls. Sugar; 15 bags Coffee; 26 boxes Goshen Cheese; 35 bbls. Flour; 18 bags Buckwheat; 10 kegs Goshen Butter; 10 bbls. Champagne Cider; 20 bbls. Whiskey; 10 boxes Tobacco. For sale by Z. H. GREENE.

IRISH Potatoes.—Just received, 30 bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes; 10 do. Mercer Potatoes; 10 do. Red Potatoes; and constantly kept on hand a good suppy, at Z. H. GREENE.

PLOUGHS.—12 No. 11¼ Ploughs; 12 No 60 Ploughs; 12 No. 10¼ Ploughs; 12 No. 14 do.

A supply of the above constantly on hand, and for sale low by Z. H. GREENE.

FARMING Implements.—I have just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a complete stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX McRAE, Jr

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, Walking Canes. The subscriber has now on hand a full assortment of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, all of which will be sold low for cash, at wholesale or retail.
C. MYERS, Hatter.

OATS. 1000 bushels heavy, for planting. For sale by MILES COSTIN, London's wharf.

CORN, Corn. I am momently expecting 8,000 bushels prime White Corn, suitable for Meal, which will be sold in lots to suit. Samples may be seen at my office.
Feb. 21, 1851] MILES COSTIN, London's wharf.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

WILL be here next Train, and for sale.—150 prime bright Hams, well dried; 1 to 200 bushels Cow Peas, by GEO. H. KELLEY.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

GARDEN, Grass, and Flower Seed.—Just received from the Westhersfield Seed Garden, a general assortment of Seed, of this years growth and warranted of superior quality,—also, 2 bbls. Red and Yellow Onion Setts. For sale at C. DuPRE'S, *Drug Store.*
Market Street, N. C.

JUST Received.—A very fine selection of Porte Monaies, large and small;
Cigar Cases, Morocco and Chamois Skin;
Powder Puff Boxes, Mahogany and Walnut;
" " " Gilt;
Guitar Strings; and a large assortment of Pomades, Macassar Oil, Bears' Oil, Soaps, and fancy Perfumery.
For sale by C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Chemist, Market-street.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

JUST Received from New York.
50 gross prescription Vials, assorted sizes;
25 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
25 " 10 by 12 "
10 " 10 by 15 "
20 " 10 by 14 "
10 " 12 by 18 " French.
For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist and Chemist.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

JUST Received from New York.
1 gross Luben's Extracts Jenny Lind;
3 dozen " " California;
3 " " " assorted;
½ gross " Soaps;
¼ " Morpelus; ¼ gross Creme'd Amande;
6 pair Toilette Pots, Bohemian Glass;
12 " fancy Tungents;
And a general assortment of fancy articles usually kept in Drug Stores. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

CIGARS! Cigars.—Just received from Havana:
61 boxes superior Regalia Cigars (star brand;)
10,000 La Prymanera do.
5,000 La Tropicol do.
8,000 Plantation do.
All of the above for sale cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-st.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Patent MEDICINES.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and fresh stock of articles in his line, selected with great care from the first importers and manufacturers in the Northern cities, which he offers at the lowest prices, and warrants every article to be of the best quality, consisting in part:

Gum Camphor; Pow'd Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalap; Ex't Colocynth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor Oil; Cubebs; Copaiva and Sarsaparilla Capsules; Confect'ry Senna; Emory; Peruvian Bark; Shop Furniture; Vials; Corks, &c.

Chemicals.—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Syrup Iodide of Iron; Strychnine; Iodides of Mercury Sulphur, Lead, and Iron; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Elaterium; Anconitine, &c.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass.—White Lead, pure, extra and Nos. 1; Putty; Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14, 10 by 15, 12 by 15, 12 by 18, 11 by 17; Madder; Indigo; Gall; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Logwood; Chrome Green and Yellow, dry and in oil; Linseed and Train Oils; Whale and Sperm Oils; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Badger Hair, Blenders; Varnish Brushes; Sable Artist Tools, &c.

For Pastry.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ex'ts Lemon, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Rose, and Nutmeg; Rose Water, English and American; Preston's celebrated Yeast Powder; Cloves; Pepper; Mustard Seed; Ginger; Alspice; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Sweet Oil, &c.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.—French, German, and American Cologne; Lubin's Extracts, very large assortment; Aromatic Vinegar; Guerlain's, Rousel's, and Hauel's Shaving Cream; Lubin's Toilet Soap; 50 dozen assorted fancy Soaps; 25 dozen French, English, and American Hair Brushes; 50 dozen assorted Tooth Brushes; 6 dozen Shaving Brushes; 6 dozen Nail Brushes; Military Shaving Soap; Hat and Cloth Brushes; Toilet Powders, Meen Fun; Prepared Chalk, in balls, white and pink; Alabaster Powder; Lip Salve; Cold Cream; Essence Bouquet; Jenny Lind Hair Gloss; Sealing Wax; Toilet Bottles, a large assortment; 6 dozen Barry's Tricopherous; 6 dozen Phalon's Invigorator; Hauel's Eau Lustral; French, English, and American Pomatum; Oil of Rose; Powder; Puff Boxes; Cachon Aromatise; India Rubber Balls; Salt Bottles; Ivory and Buffalo Fine Combs; Horn and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Tooth Picks; Bear and Macassar Oils; Indelible Ink; Dupuy's Liquid Solder. &c.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.
October 11th, 1850 5

THE BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

WE learn that Dr. S. P. Townsend has sold out the good will of his Sarsaparilla business, including machinery and raw material on hand, for the large sum of $100,000.—This is an illustration of the advantages and benefits of advertising. The purchasers are Messrs. Nostrand & Bach, both wealthy and well known individuals. They have, we understand, employed the celebrated Chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, who will hereafter have the compounding department under his own immediate supervision. They are men of enterprise, and will, no doubt, sustain the character of this celebrated medicine, which has the reputation of being the best preparation of Sarsaparilla made in the United States. The new proprietors, we understand, warrant their article to stand in all climates any length of time, which we have no doubt of, when manufactured by so practical a chemist as Professor Chilton, who is well known to be one of the first chemists in this country.

The public are hereby notified that the preparation extensively known as DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, is now manufactured under my direction and supervision, from the ORIGINAL RECIPE obtained from Dr. S. P. Townsend, and I certify that it is composed of ingredients *purely vegetable, and without Mercury*—and also that the ingredients are judiciously compounded, so as to obtain from them their greatest medicinal effects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.
New York, February, 1850.

The undersigned, wholesale Druggists in the city of New York, have sold DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA for several years, and consider it the *Original* and *Genuine* Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it was the first introduced to public notoriety under that name
Boyd & Paul, 40 Courtlandt-st.
Walter B. Townsend & Co., 218 Pearl-st.
Leeds & Hazard, 121 Maiden Lane.
John Carle & Co., 153 Water-st.
M. Ward & Co., 83 Maiden Lane.
J. & J. F. Trippe, 92 Maiden Lane.
Graham & Co., 10 Old Slip.
Osgood & Jennings, 188 Pearl-st.
R. B. Haviland & Co., Office, 177 Broadway.
Jackson, Robins & Co., 134 Water-st.
Thomas & Maxwell, 86 William-st.
William Underhill, Jr., 183 Water-st.
David T. Lanman, 69 Water-st.
Marsh & Northrop, 69 Pearl-st.
Norton, Babcock & Wood, 139 Maiden Lane.
Penfold, Clay & Co., 4 Fletcher-st.
Olcott, McKesson & Co., 127 Maiden Lane.
A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st.
Schieffelin Brother & Co., 104 and 106 John-st.
Lewis & Price, 55 Pearl-st.
Haviland, Keese & Co., 80 Maiden Lane.
Rushton, Clark & Co., 110 Broadway, 10 Astor House, and 273 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.
Philip Schieffelin & Co., 107 Water-st.
Pou & Palanca, 96 John-st.
Sherwood & Coffin, 64 Pearl-st.
Rust & Houghton, 83 John-st.
I. Minor & Co., 214 Fulton-st.
Ingersoll & Brother, 230 Pearl-st.
Joseph E. Trippe, 128 Maiden Lane.
Haydock, Corlies & Clay, 218 Pearl-st.
Greenleaf & Kinsley, 45 Courtlandt-st.

Dr. A. C. EVANS & BROTHER are the only wholesale and retail agents, here, for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Improved Extract of Sarsaparilla, where may be found at all times a large and select stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Patent Medicines, and the many fancy articles usually kept in the largest establishments.
Wilmington, N. C., June 28, 1850 42-tf

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25. 1850] Contractors and Builders.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

AT Mrs. H. WHITAKER's Music Room, on Market Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, may at all times be had, Pianos of the very best quality, warranted in every respect. All persons in want of a Piano, would do well to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, as the Pianos will be sold as low as can be bought at the North, of the same finish and tone. Prices from $200 to $400.
Wilmington, N. C., January 24th, 1851. 20-3m

PLANTATION Cigars.—20,000 very superior. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

NEW TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND SNUFF STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the Store adjoining Messrs. POLLEY & HART's, under Mozart Hall, where they intend keeping constantly on hand every variety of Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, at wholesale, or in lots to suit purchasers, at such prices as will not fail to please.

Being connected with an established House in Baltimore, they are prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice. To the country trade they offer the strongest inducements.

☞Call and test our articles and prices.
HATCH & BURBANK.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850 8-6m

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1851.

Railroad Freights.

As we have no sort of disposition to enter the field as a party to the controversy now going on upon the subject of freights upon our Railroad, we are willing to place before our readers any facts or statements which may be furnished to us calculated to throw light upon the matter under discussion. In an article in the last Journal, in speaking of our trip to Edgecombe, we remarked that we found considerable dissatisfaction existing among all classes upon the subject of freights generally. That such a state of feeling exists cannot, we think, be questioned.—How well founded the dissatisfaction is, we did not then pretend to say, nor do we now. Certain statements, however, have been furnished to us on behalf of the management, which we think it but right to publish, but without any expression of opinion on our part. We give them, or the substance of them, as furnished to us, merely remarking that they come from a responsible source, and one which should be well informed.

In the first instance, then, it is contended that, so far from freights being a profit to the Road, the rates of freight charged do not pay the expenses of transportation. In support of this assertion, the following statement is made: During the last year there have been run 3 regular freight trains, passing over the Road 10 times each week, while the mail trains have passed over 14 times, making in all 24 trips per week over the Road. The cost of transportation and Railroad repairs have been, for the last year, as follows: Transportation account, $99,017 03; Road repairs, $71,973 92; half office expenses, [at Weldon, we suppose.] $120 71; making in all $171,111 66, exclusive of the charge for relaying the Road. To ascertain the proportion of this sum chargeable to freighting, $171,111 66, the whole amount of cost, is divided by 24, the whole number of trains, and we have $7,129 65 per train; and this sum, multiplied by 10, the number of freight trains, gives us as the cost $71,296 50, while the receipts from freight for the same time have been only $71,051 26, showing a loss of $245 24.

It is further asserted that the rates of freight are 50 per cent. lower than upon other Roads. It is stated that the average rate of freight upon the twenty-six Railroads in the State of New York, is within a small fraction of 6 cents per ton per mile, which would make the cost of transporting a ton from Joyner's Depot, 116 miles, $6 96, which, divided by 7, the number of barrels of Rosin to the ton, shows over 99 cents as the cost of transporting a barrel of Rosin, while the present rates upon the Road are 48 cents, or less than half the average of the New York Roads. It is also stated that the average cost of transportation upon the New York Roads is 3¼ cents per ton per mile, which would make the actual cost of transporting a barrel of Rosin, one-seventh of a ton, 116 miles, 54 cents, being 6 cents more than the amount charged upon this Road. The authorities for the statements in regard to the New York Roads, are the reports in the Railway Times of the 27th of February, or the Railroad Journal of the 1st of March. We have not seen the papers cited as authorities, but have no doubt of their being accurately quoted. We would, however, remark that it does not seem to us that the average here taken affords a fair parallel. A comparison can only be properly instituted between Roads of the same or nearly the same length, and under similar conditions. From a statement now on our table, we remark that the high charges are all upon very short Roads, while upon Roads of the length of this the charge is less than three cents per ton per mile. The statement is taken from a newspaper, and is somewhat incomplete, but we think that we are pretty nearly accurate.

The above is the substance of the statements furnished to us, and the inference drawn from them is that the rates of freight are already too low, and that no reduction can be made. Of this, as of the whole matter, the public can judge. As before observed, we are no party to the controversy, but wish to let both sides be fairly represented. We have a word or two to say on our own account, however, and that is in regard to the Road repairs, which last year amounted to $447 04 per mile for the ordinary repairs, exclusive of the expense of relaying the Road. We hope this enormous charge is not to be considered a criterion of the future expense of the Road way, now that it is properly relaid with T iron. Why this is 30 per cent. more than the charge for a similar purpose on the Reading Road, over which heavy coal trains are passing night and day, while only 24 light trains pass over our Road per week. We do not say this for the purpose of casting any reflections for what is past, but we must protest against these charges being made the basis of future calculations. We would also remark that the dissatisfaction mentioned as existing upon the subject of freights generally, had reference to long detentions at the depots and irregularity in the passage of trains. Now that the Road is, or will soon be, in perfect condition, we hope and believe that produce deposited at the depots will be brought down promptly, which, if we are to believe almost every planter along the line, has not heretofore been the case. We have heard great complaint upon this subject, and from persons friendly to the Road. Perhaps one reason why the freighting business has not been more profitable, is that sufficient attention has not been paid to it, nor the arrangements made been sufficient to accommodate the freight offering. Much of this may have arisen from the state of the Road, and other matters beyond the control of the direction, but we think that the time has arrived when these inconveniences should be remedied. So far, at least, this Road has not proved very profitable as a mere investment of capital, and the only advantage derived, or to be derived, has been in the enhanced value of property. This enhancement can only or chiefly be produced by giving producers a chance to get their produce to market, and merchants and shippers a chance to trade upon it; the mere transit of certain passengers through the State, who, in nine cases out of ten, disparage it, can have no serious effect upon property. And it is known that, in getting up subscriptions, this is one of the most powerful arguments used to induce individuals and the State to invest their capital.—We think, therefore, that nothing short of absolute loss should interfere with the development of this branch of the business, and we think that none need occur, but, on the contrary, its proper developement would much increase the means and profits of the Road.

☞We notice that the last Carolinian announces Gen. WM. S. ASHE as a candidate for re-election to Congress from this District, subject, of course, to such future action of the people, by Convention or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient. We take pleasure in making the same announcement, which we believe will be generally satisfactory to the District, as Mr. ASHE's official conduct has been. As to the expediency or necessity of a Convention in this District, there are different opinions, although the prevalent one seems to be against the necessity of holding any, with which we are inclined to agree. But this is a matter for the people to say, and we only take the common privilege of expressing our private opinion upon a matter before the Party.

The Constitution and the Convention Question.

In 1834 the General Assembly of North Carolina passed an act entitled "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina." This act provides the mode for ascertaining by ballot, the will of the freemen of N. Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention; and authorizes the Governor, in the event of its appearing that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, to issue his writs for the election of delegates to the Convention, of which two and no more, shall be elected from each county in the State. Each delegate, before taking his seat, swearing or affirming that he will not directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, and the limits prescribed to the Convention, as set forth or laid down in the act calling the Convention.

The necessary steps were taken in accordance with this act, and on the 4th day of June, 1835, the Convention met at Raleigh, and its members took the oath prescribed in regard to an observance of the duties and limits laid down in the act. The duties enjoined, and the limits fixed, were of two kinds; the first, imperative, and the second, discretionary. One of the imperative duties is imposed by the act in the following words:

"XVI. *Be it further enacted*, That the Convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution of the State."

The old Constitution made no provision for its own amendment, hence the necessity of the Convention of '35, and hence also, the justification of that act, although founded upon no express provision of the then existing Constitution. The select committee to which this subject was referred, reported in favor of amendment by a majority of all the members of both Houses of two successive Legislatures and ratification by the people. Mr. W. B. Meares, of Sampson, moved to amend by substituting for the report of the committee, the provision upon that subject which now forms a part of the Constitution, and which enacts that no part of the Constitution shall be altered unless by legislative enactment, by three-fifths of one and two-thirds of another Legislature, and ultimate submission to the people. The report as amended by Mr. Meares, passed by a vote of 117 to 17. On a subsequent day, Mr. Meares, for the avowed purpose of restricting the power of a mere majority, moved, as a further safeguard against innovation, that no Convention should hereafter be called by the General Assembly, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House, which was adopted by a vote of 90 to 29. So much for the Convention of '35. We have now a word or two to say to our cotemporaries of the Observer. We waive the discussion of the relative courtesy displayed by us in this controversy, as we also do the pleasure of calling them "our friends," since they object to the expression. These are matters of no importance to our readers, and it is for them we write; we must, however, take the liberty of correcting them where they, perhaps, unintentionally misrepresent our meaning. We contend, as the Observer says, that a Convention would, according to the present Constitution, have no right to alter any part of the Constitution; and we do so because the Constitution expressly says that *no part* shall be altered unless by Legislative enactment. The Observer cannot deny these express and positive words. No argument can be drawn from the Convention of thirty-five, for the cases are not parallel. The then existing Constitution said nothing about amendment, and made no provision for it, and the Legislature, representing the people of North Carolina, might and did properly understand the provision in the bill of rights as conferring a discretion in this matter, which they used by calling a Convention—one of the objects of which Convention was to provide a definite and ascertained mode or method of exercising an implied and indefinite power. The Convention was expressly charged with the consideration of this subject, and it decided in favor of amendment by Legislative enactment—saying expressly that *no part* shall be altered unless by that method. No one denies that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only, but we hope no one will assert that this power can be exercised in defiance of legal usage or constitutional restriction. This provision of the bill of rights was in existence prior to the Convention of '35, and yet no one pretended that the people could act spontaneously without Legislative action. So far from the mode of amendment by Legislative enactment being an ADDITIONAL mode of doing what previously could only be done by a Convention, we find that the positive enactment in regard to amendment by Legislative enactment, passed the Convention days before the clause restricting the Legislature in the calling of Conventions was proposed at all. And we also doubt very much whether, prior to 1835, a Convention was the only mode by which amendment could be effected. The people undoubtedly possessed the power of altering their form of government, and we humbly conceive that, in the absence of any definite provision indicating the mode of exercising that power, the Legislature was not restricted to the mode which it adopted. The case is now different; the Constitution now provides a definite mode for exercising a power unquestionably belonging to the people, and we must insist that, in accordance with the Constitution, that power must be exercised in the manner laid down and not otherwise. We have been discussing constitutional and not extra constitutional modes of action, and we wish to be so understood.—We have never said that the calling of a Convention would, as soon as called, nullify the present Constitution. What we have said is, that "We do not pretend to say that a Convention might not form a *new* Constitution, but we do think that it could not, consistently with the words of the Constitution, make amendments to the old one." As for new lights, mill stones, etc., we do not well know what to say. We can see pretty clear through a mill stone when there is a hole in it, but we are too conscious of our own weakness of vision to attempt the feat of looking through one without such orifice. We really have not thought much about party in this matter. It is not a party matter, although our cotemporaries of the Whig party have so made it. Our position is, perhaps, strange at first sight. We do not know much about that either. We think it right, and that is enough for us.

THE CENSUS.—Congress failed to make any appropriation for the publication of the Census returns.

☞The Telegraph posts are already up along Front Street, and we suppose before long the wires will be fixed, and the "darned critter" in operation.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—During the last session of Congress, I had a considerable number of applications for land warrants forwarded to me, and as none of them as yet have been issued, I select this mode of informing the applicants, that in consequence of the heavy pressure of business, the Commissioner has informed me that he would be unable to issue any warrants on the applications made by me before 15th of April.—When issued, they will be forwarded to my address, and I will then send to each applicant, or his attorney, his warrant. If any more of my friends desire to use my services for the purpose of procuring warrants, they will enclose their applications to me in this place. W. S. ASHE.

Wilmington, March 14th, 1851.

CHURCHES.—There are 247 Churches in the county of Philadelphia.

The Federal Party.

The following extract, which forms the opening paragraph of an article upon New York Finances, in the Democratic Review for this month, is so pointed, and withal so true, that we commend it to the attention of our readers of both parties. It tells the story as it should be told, nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice:—

"The course of the Federal party in this country has ever been one of encroachment upon popular rights. It has sought continually and unceasingly to organise and consolidate a power which should draw into the hands of the aristocratic few the wealth and honors of the country. Chartered privileges, protection to manufacturing capital, amalgamation of the money power with the government treasuries; the creation of a numerous army of government creditors, the subsidizing of vast numbers of contractors, jobbers, and office-holders, with the money obtained for government stocks, and the propitiation of large landed interests, by the construction of public works in their neighborhood, and all measures tending to these results identify the old Federalists, no matter under what name they may be known for the time being.—And it has been the custom of the party to change its name when it becomes odious through the explosion of some temporarily successful fraud. It has also been the case that that party, being a minority, has never obtained municipal, state, or federal power, except through dissension adroitly introduced into the ranks of the people at large who compose the Democratic party. The great mass of the people who create the wealth of the country, present usually a passive resistance to that small aristocratic party which is continually seeking to obtain, through specious laws, an inordinate share of the wealth originating in popular industry. Whenever the people can be thrown off their guard and divided, this plundering party seizes power, plunges the State in debt, squanders the proceeds among its adherents with a lavish hand, making most of the short time that intervenes before the re-united people hurl them from power, covered with odium, but surfeited with the flesh pots. A period of shattered credit and public dishonor, to be repaired by individual frugality and direct taxation, always marks the retirement of Federalism from power. The financial history of the State of New York is peculiarly illustrative of the truth of these remarks; and the last message of Gov. Hunt affords a rare specimen of the unblushing effrontery with which, while the obligations of a recently enacted constitution are acknowledged, means of evading it are deliberately suggested.—While these suggestions do little credit to his genius, they utterly destroy any character as an honest executive officer that he might otherwise have possessed."

Rosin Oil.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, says that "MICHAEL REILLY, Esq., of Boston, has expended a very large amount of money in the construction of a large factory at Staten Island, for the manufacture of Oil from *Rosin*. It has not yet gone into operation, but I am told that the oil made by Mr. REILLY's improved process is equal to the best sperm oil, and is clear as amber, and perfectly free from any offensive odor. I mention this new manufacture because serious fears have been entertained that the whale fisheries are nearly run out on account of the scarcity of whales, and that soon we should be entirely without oil for the purpose of light, subrication, &c. The oil from rosin is offered at less than two-thirds the price of whale oil, and cannot but come into general use, to the manifest advantage of the rosin makers of North Carolina and Alabama. The article made at the works of MICHAEL REILLY, Esq., has none of the offensive smell common to oil heretofore made from rosin."

☞The Jury in the case of General HENDERSON, tried at New-Orleans for having been concerned in the Cuban invasion, having again disagreed, have been discharged, and the District Attorney has entered a *noll prosequi* in the case, and in the case of General QUITMAN, and all others concerned in the affair.

☞JENNY LIND gave thirteen Concerts in New Orleans, the proceeds of which amounted to $170,000.

☞JAMES FISHER CLAYTON, the only son of Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, died suddenly on Wednesday the 5th inst., at his father's residence, near Wilmington, Del. He was 26 years of age.

☞Immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, the President called an extra session of the Senate for Executive business. There were some three treaties and several appointments. HUGH N. SMITH, the would-be delegate from New Mexico, has been rejected by the Senate, his name having been sent in for the office of United States Attorney for the Territory. His pamphlet, in which he talked quite big against the "slave power," was the cause of his rejection.

NEW PAPER.—TALCOTT BURR, JR., Esq., has purchased the Wilmington Chronicle establishment, and proposes issuing shortly, a Semi-Weekly and a Weekly Whig paper, bearing the title of "Wilmington Herald." Mr. BURR is a very clever young gentleman, possessed of considerable talent for writing, and will no doubt make a paper that will be acceptable to at least his party. We publish his Prospectus in our paper to-day.

PHRENOLOGY.—All who wish to have their craniums examined, and their dispositions made known to them, (or to the world "and the rest of mankind," if they so feel disposed,) have an opportunity of going through the ordeal by stepping in at the Carolina Hotel, where they will find Mr. CHAS. DREW, ready to serve them.

MAIL FAILURES.—Owing, as we learn, to the breaking up of a Bridge on the Petersburg Road by the late freshet, the mails from the North have not come through regularly for several days. Yesterday's mail is yet behind, and we are consequently without dates from the Northern cities later than Monday last.

COUNTY COURT.—March Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, is in session this week. Justice MILLER presiding.

☞The Southern Cultivator, for March, published at Augusta, Ga., has just come to hand. Our Southern agricultural friends should patronize this work.

☞The Eastern Carolina Republican, formerly published at Newbern, N. C., has been removed to Goldsboro', where it will continue to be issued by Mr. GULICK.

CORNED BEEF.—We were presented, a few days since, by Mr. MCKINNIE, one of our Butchers, with a very excellent cut of corned Beef, put up under his supervision. It was as well flavored as any beef we have ate for a long time, and the quality for fatness, was excellent. We would, however, suggest to Mr. MCKINNIE the propriety of using *less* salt and *more* sugar, in packing his beef. We have a receipt on this subject which we know to be of value, and would take pleasure in furnishing it to any of our friends who may desire to obtain it. It may be found in the *Journal* of the 31st. January.

We would also invite attention to Mr. MCKINNIE'S advertisement in another column.

INCREASE OF TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.—We have frequently referred with pleasure to the evidences of the increasing trade of Baltimore with the South.—The vessels despatched hence for Southern ports within the last two months were without precedent in number. Among the numerous articles exported to Charleston and Savannah, the Price Current enumerates the following leading ones:

Flour, 15,000 barrels; corn 275,080 bushels; bacon 1,500 hhds; coffee, 10,000 bags. The whole of which valued at about $525,000. Included in our receipts for the same period are 3,600 bales cotton. 2,500 casks rice, 7,000 sacks salt; together with large quantities of lumber, and various other articles of merchandise.

In every department of our trade with the South, an equal proportion of activity is manifested.

Baltimore Sun.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR: The following young Gentlemen and Ladies received the first honor in their respective Classes, the session just closed at Topsail Academy:

1st Class Algebra and Geometry, Hardy L. Fennell.
2d Class Algebra, Kindrick H. Futch.
3d Class Algebra, John M. Sharpe and Richard Nixon.
1st Class Arithmetic, Miss Julia A. Futch.
2d Class Arithmetic, Robert H. H. Pigott.
3d Class Arithmetic, Amanda P. Larkins.
4th Class Arithmetic, James Smith.
5th Class Arithmetic, Levi Alexander.
1st Class Latin, John M. Sharpe.
2d Class Latin, O. J. Brent, K. H. Futch, Richard Nixon, G. W. Pollock, and Charles McClammy.
3d Class Latin, Walker Gardner.
Greek Class, William Franklin Alderman.
Mental Philosophy, William Franklin Alderman, and John M. Sharpe.
Natural Philosophy, Alexander Futch, and Miss Comfort Nichols.
1st Class Astronomy, W. Gardner, Richard Nixon, and K. H. Futch.
2d Class Astronomy, Simmons H. Isler, and Amanda P. Larkins.
1st Class History, W. Gardner, R. Nixon, and Lewis Howard.
2d Class History, Simmons H. Isler, Amanda P. Larkins, and Thomas Grissom.
Physiology, Walker Gardner.
Geography, Simmons H. Isler, and Amanda P. Larkins.
English Grammar, Simmons H. Isler, and Amanda P. Larkins.
Composition, Wm. F. Alderman, and Hardy L. Fennell.
Declamation, Wm. Alderman, and Charles McClammy.

JAMES H. BRENT, *Principal.*

Topsail Academy, March 1st, 1851.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The following graphic and thrilling description of the sufferings of the English captives in the Black Hole at Calcutta, is an extract from Macaulay's Miscellaneous Writings, a book that should be read by all who desire to be acquainted with the history of the English in the East. After noticing the march of Suraja Dowlah's army against Fort William, he proceeds:

"The Fort was taken after a feeble resistance, and great numbers of the English fell into the hands of the conquerors. The Nabob seated himself with regal pomp in the principal hall of the facory, and ordered Mr. Holwell, the first in rank among the prisoners, to be brought before him. He abused the insolence of the English, and grumbled at the smallness of the treasure he had found, but promised to spare their lives, and retired to rest.

"Then was committed that great crime, memorable for its singular atrocity—memorable for the tremendous retribution by which it was followed. The English captives were left at the mercy of the guards, and the guards determined to secure them for the night in the prison of the garrison, a chamber known by the fearful name of the Black Hole.

"Even for a single European malefactor, that dungeon would, in such a climate, have been too close and narrow. The space was only twenty feet square. The air-holes were small and obstructed. It was the summer solstice—the season when the fierce heat of Bengal can scarcely be rendered tolerable to natives of England by lofty halls and the constant waving of fans. The number of the prisoners was one hundred and forty-six. When they were ordered to enter the cell, they imagined that the soldiers were joking, and, being in high spirits on account of the promise of the Nabob to spare their lives, they laughed and jested at the absurdity of the notion.

"They soon discovered their mistake. They expostulated—they entreated—but in vain. The guards threatened to cut down all who hesitated. The captives were driven into the cell at the point of the sword, and the door was instantly shut and locked upon them.

"Nothing in history or fiction—not even the story which Ugolino told in the sea of everlasting ice, after he had wiped his bloody lips on the scalp of his murderer—approaches the horrors which were recounted by the few survivors of that night.

"They cried for mercy. They strove to burst the door. Holwell, who even in that extremity retained some presence of mind, offered large bribes to the jailers. But the answer was that nothing could be done without the Nabob's orders, that the Nabob was asleep, and that he would be angry if anybody awoke him. Then the prisoners went mad with despair. They trampled each other down—fought for the places at the windows—fought for the pittance of water with which the cruel mercy of the murderers mocked their agonies—raved, prayed, blasphemed—implored the guards to fire among them. The jailers in the meantime held lights to the bars, and shouted with laughter at the frantic struggles of their victims. At length the tumult died away in low gasps and moanings. The day broke. The Nabob had slept off his debauch, and permitted the door to be opened. But it was sometime before the soldiers could make a lane for the survivors, by piling upon each side the heaps of corpses on which the burning climate had already begun to do its loathsome work. When at length a passage was made, twenty-three ghastly figures, such as their own mothers would not have known, staggered one by one out of the charnel house. A pit was instantly dug. The dead bodies, a hundred and twenty-three in number, were flung into it promiscuously and covered up."

D. S.

From the Mobile Register.

The Cotton Crop.

MOBILE, February 26.

Editors of the Register—Gentlemen: About ten days ago I commenced sending to all the principal, and many of the minor, cotton receiving points, on our three principal rivers, a circular of this purport: "Please let me know how much cotton you have on hand, and how much you think remains to be received at your place," &c.

The letters in answer to my inquiry are numerous, and have with collateral testimony convinced me that, *at this hour*, not more than 80,000 bales remain to come to this city.

We shall receive from the little Bigbee, Warrior, and the Tombigby, below the junction, bales..30,000
From the Alabama river not exceeding....50,000

80,000

The letters, &c., from which I have drawn my information are accessible to any gentleman who wishes to examine them, but are too volumious for publication. Respectfully,

FRANKLIN ROBINSON,
33 St. Michael-st.

A CHANCE FOR INVENTORS.—George Bruce, Type Founder, of New York, has offered a premium of $1,000 for the invention of a Printing Press which, costing not more than $500, will print five hundred sheets of the size of the Observer in an hour, whilst the cost of working it shall not be more than that of the present press, which prints 250 in an hour. The inventor to retain his patent right.

Some years ago, in looking through the extensive establishment of Mr. Hoe, the great inventor of Power Presses, and admiring his genius which had contrived machines to print 10,000 sheets in an hour, we urged him to give attention to this idea of Mr. Bruce's. The power presses now in use are too costly and complicated for the country printing offices, and would be of little value if they were not, for they would be employed only an hour each week. But a press such as Mr. Bruce describes would sell all over the world.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

"Mr. Smith," said a little fellow the other evening to his sister's beau, "I do wish you wouldn't praise our Ann Maria's eyes any more. You've made her so proud now that she won't speak to cousin Laura, nor help mother the least bit."

Diminish your wants as far as may be, in order to preserve your freedom as far as possible. Many a man, says Horace, would suffer to all eternity rather than learn to live upon a little.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Arrival of the Steamer Pacific.—Seven Days Later from Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 6, 9 P. M.

The American mail steamer Pacific arrived here this evening. She brings Liverpool dates to the 22d February, and London to the 21st, being one week later from all parts of Europe.

England.

POLITICAL NEWS.—A cabinet council was held on the 21st Feb'y, after which Lord John Russell tendered his resignation, and now holds the office only until another government can be formed.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lark King moved for leave to bring in a bill to make the franchise in the English and Welsh counties somewhat analagous to the franchise of the boroughs. Lord John Russell opposed the motion, and was left in a large minority—being 100 against 52 for it.

France.

The most vigorous remonstrances are being made by the Government and the President against the entrance of Austria with all her States into the Germanic confederation.

The French Government have sent large reinforcements to the army of Rome, so as to put the expedition on a war footing.

The Moniteur announces that various changes have been made among the principal functionaries in the departments.

In the election for the municipal council of the department to the Cotebos, the conservative candidate obtained a majority.

The Moniteur announces the appointment of Gen. Hebbellion to the command of the first brigade of the army of Paris.

The first cargo of the productions of France, or of French industry, for the World's Fair, left Paris on Tuesday for Dunkirk, where it will be transhipped for London. It consists of 1,200 packages of various kinds.

Gen. Narvasse had arrived at Paris, and was received with distinction.

Poland.

Russian troops are overrunning this unhappy country, and much distress exists. The Czar has issued his Ukase, increasing the number of recruits required of the Jews.

Germany.

The Berlin Zeitung states that the concentration of large numbers of troops in and about Vienna, had given rise to the most distressing rumors.

Baron Mozenleffel suddenly made his appearance a few days ago in Berlin, and immediately returned to Dresden. It was, however, generally believed that since Prince Schurtzenberg had made some new and stationary proposals, and it was commonly tho't that this proposal has dictated against the proposed durability of power. The Ministerial papers state that the Prince of Prussia, supported by an Austrian Prince, will take the dictation of the Federal war office.

The organs of the Austrian Cabinet predict that such rumors anticipate an uncertain and doubtful event.

The Ministerial papers state that France will mediate between Germany and Switzerland, and that England intends to support the latter power. The German States will reserve their measures until the Central Executive powers shall have been constituted.

Rome.

It is said that Gen. Gemean has determined to declare a state of siege during the Grand Carnival.

Turkey.

There is a probability of war between Turkey and Egypt. The Sultan desires the Pacha to reduce his forces. The Pacha, on the contrary, refuses to do this, and, on the other hand, has been augmenting them.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople of the defeat of the Arabs by the Turks, near Bagdad.

The Turks had likewise obtained several victories in Kurdistan.

The blockade of Samos has been announced.

Arrival of the Steamer North America.

Two Weeks Later from California—Later from Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The steamer North America arrived here at noon to-day, from Chagres, with two week's later advices from California. She brings 220 passengers and $450,000 in gold dust.

The United States sloop-of-war Albany arrived at Panama, bringing each two millions, making four millions dollars gold dust.

There had been no choice of U. S. Senator in California. The choice, it is now said, lies between Col. Freemont and T. Butler King.

Affairs in California generally, are without much interest beyond what was noted by the last arrivals. Good health prevails. The mining operations continue prosperous, and new discoveries of gold continue to be made.

The value of real estate is gradually advancing.

Business generally continues prosperous, and all kinds of produce in abundance.

Lumber was in better demand, and flour moving more freely. Western $12; Gallego and Haxall brands $14.

Provisions steady. Mess Pork $10 a $12; prime $9.

There is nothing of moment from Cuba—all quiet.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The steamer Georgia arrived here to-day trom Chagres, via Havana. She brings 150 passengers, and about a half million dollars worth of gold dust. The California mails are also aboard of her. She brings no news beyond what has already been published.

Supreme Court.

This Tribunal adjourned on Wednesday, after an exceedingly arduous session of nearly ten weeks. An unusually large number of cases have been adjudicated. The following are the closing decision:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In McLean v. McKethan, in equity, from Cumberland, directing an enquiry. Also, in Hathcock v. Pennington, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in Headen v. Headen, in equity, from Chatham. Also, in Williams v. Bryan, from Bladen, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Hampton v. Cooper, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in Mayo v. Albritton, in equity, from Pitt, declaring there is no error in the order appealed from. Also, in Donnell v. Mather, in equity, from Rockingham, declaring the plaintiff's entitled to partition and directing a reference. Also, in *Doe ex dem*, Williams v. Harrington, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Threadgill v. White, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bynum v. Bynum, from Randolph; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Harris v. Harris, in equity, from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in State v. Arnold, from Columbus; argument required.

By NASH, J. In Smith v. Cameron, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Doe ex dem*, Moore v. Eason, from Pitt; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in McNair v. McKay, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Small, from Pasquotank, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Glover v. Reddick, from Perquimans; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Tackenton v. Latham, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Sloan v. Stanly, Adm'r. (4 cases,) from Guilford, affirming the judgment. Also, in McDugald v. Smith, from Columbus, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bell v. Tooley, from Hyde; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Reid v. Pass, from Caswell, affirming the decree. Also, in Potter v. Potter, in equity, from New Hanover, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Hanner v. Winburn, in equity, from Guilford. Also, in Melvin v. Robinson, in equity, from Sampson, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J. In Easton v. Easton, from Pitt, in equity: Also, in Waldo and Sherrod, from Pitt: judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Turrentine v. Faucett, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in Willard v. Blount, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Kemp v. Earp, in equity, from Johnston, declaring that the plaintiff has a right to redeem and directing a reference. Also, in Whitfield v. Strust, in equity, from Wayne, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Hooks v. Lee, in equity, from Wayne, declaring that the demurrer was properly overruled. Also, State v. Johnson, from Yancy; judgment reversed and judgment for defendant.

☞Adam's Doctrine of Equity is to be read by students applying for Superior Court License, instead of Fonblanque's Equity.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We say, from the highest authority, that Gen. Charles T. James is a thorough-going, full-blooded democrat, of the national Union school.

Providence Post.

The vain abhor the vain; but the gentle and unassuming love one another. It is the effect of sympathy with the latter, the want of it by the former.

THE CHEAP POSTAGE BILL.—Except in regard to the three cent coinage, this bill does not go into operation until the first of July next. The new rate on single letters not exceeding half an ounce is three cents pre-paid, or five cents if not pre-paid, for all distances under three thousand miles. Over three thousand miles, double those rates.

The section authorizing the coinage of a three cent piece goes in force immediately.

The following schedule shows the rates on newspapers, per quarter, under the new law:

Miles.	Weekly.	Semi-Weekly.	Tri-Weekly.	Daily.
Under 50	5 cts.	10	15	25
Over 50—under 300	10	20	30	50
Over 300—under 1000	15	30	45	75
Over 1000—under 2000	20	40	60	100
Over 2000—under 4000	25	50	75	125
Over 4000	30	60	90	150

All weekly papers pass free of postage within the county where they are published. Papers not over 300 square inches, one-fourth these rates.

The rates on monthly and semi-monthly newspapers the same, in proportion to the number issued, as on weekly papers.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WHAT CONGRESS DID NOT DO.—Among the important bills which have been defeated are the River and Harbor bill, the French Spoliation bill, and the Fortification bill. Among others, the following bills were taken up by the Senate, and laid on the table:

Bill to regulate appeals from the trial of issues in the District of Columbia. Bill to equalize the grant of lands to the several States. Bill for the relief of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company. Bill granting invalid and half pay pensions in the cases of certain Creek Indian volunteers, in the military service of the United States. Bill to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of donations, privileges therein, and for other purposes.

LAND WARRANTS NOT ASSIGNABLE.—It would appear, after all, that the bill making Military Bounty Land Warrants assignable was defeated in the House after it passed the Senate. It does not appear in the list of acts from the Washington papers. A New York letter says:

"The failure of the bill making land warrants assignable has induced holders to advance prices. To-day the quotations are 135 a $145. A month ago they were offering at $110."

TREATIES BEFORE THE SENATE.—The committee on foreign affairs reported the following Treaties to the Senate for consideration:

One with Switzerland, negotiated by Mr. Mann, with a unanimous recommendation in its favor, with the exception of the Jewish Disabillity clause, which it is proposed to strike out.

One with Portugal, which country offers to pay a certain sum, and to leave the disputed portion to be settled by arbitrators. Its ratification unanimosly recommended.

One with Mexico, which country offers to permit the Tehuantepec Railroad to be constructed, and appropriates seven leagues of land on each side of the proposed line for the purpose. It also extends to American citizens equal privilege with Mexicans. The report of the committee is unanimous in its favor.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—At the County Court of this county, on Thursday last, a majority of the acting Justices of the Peace of the County being present, the following business was transacted:

Rates of Taxes Laid.

For County uses, 13 cts. on Real Estate, 24 cts. on Polls. For Poor uses, 9 cts. on Real Estate, 15 cts. on Polls. For Jury uses, 8 cts. on Real Estate, 15 cts. on Polls. For State uses, 6 cts. on Real Estate, 20 cts. on Polls.

Rates of Tolls over Bridges and Ferries on the Cape Fear River.

For all wagons or carriages drawn by four or more horses	50 cents.
Drawn by three horses	40 "
" " two "	30 "
" " one "	20 "
Horse and Rider	10 "
Loose Horses, each	5 "
Persons on foot	2 "
Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep	1 "

At all the other Bridges and Ferries, other than those over the Cape Fear River, as follows:

For all Wagons or Carriages drawn by two or three horses	10 cents.
For ditto, drawn by four or more	15 "
For horse and rider	5 "

No Tax was laid for Common Schools for the following year.

Arch'd McLean was appointed County Trustee.

Balance in the hands of the County Trustee, after the accounts for the last year has been closed, $4,494 05.

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the Wardens of the Poor, $1,287 53.

Fayetteville Observer, 11th inst.

TEXAS.—It is said that emigrants from the Western and Southern States are pouring into Texas in large numbers, many of whom are wealthy planters, farmers and stock raisers. It is estimated that within the past six months some eighty thousand persons have entered the State by way of Galveston and the Red River. A New Orleans letter says:

Good sugar lands, well located and perfect titles, are rating from $5 to $10, and cotton lands from $2 to $5 per acre. The rapidly augmenting value of these lands since the Compromise, as was generally anticipated, has caused them to become a prominent object of speculation in the market—while the receding tide of California emigration is passing into Texas on the "back track," and securing much of what is every where acknowledged to be the best planting and agricultural district in the South.

GREAT FRESHET.—The rains of Thursday and Friday last, produced a prodigious freshet in the Cape Fear and other streams in this part of the country. The Cape Fear rose upwards of forty feet, reaching within about ten feet of the Clarendon Bridge at this place, and backing up Cross Creek nearly to the centre of the town. Hundreds of persons visited the banks of the river to gaze on the rushing waters, with their prey of timber, trees, &c. The Northern Stage has been detained for the three last mornings, by inability to cross the ferry. By a telegraphic despatch from Cheraw, we learn that the Pee Dee was so deep on the low grounds North of the Bridge that the Stage could not cross on Sunday, so that we had no mail from the South yesterday or to-day.—*Fayetteville Observer, 11th inst.*

CENSUS OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.—In our columns this morning, will be found an official statement of the Census of this State, furnished by Col. Condy, the U. S. District Marshal. It will be seen that the population of Charleston has increased four thousand two hundred and thirty-two, since the Census of 1840.—The increase of population of the State for the last ten years, compared with that of the previous ten years, shows an increase of over 46,000.

Charleston Courier, 8th inst.

Naval Inspectors Report from March 1850 to March 1851.

260,208 barrel Turpentine,
26,516 " Spirits,
37,051 " Tar,
7,683 tierces Rice.

This report of the receipts of Turpentine for the year ending March 11th, 1851, shows an increase over the year ending March 11th, 1850. But it is not the case. Previous to March, 1850, in consequence of the low stages of the river, there was 60 to 70,000 bbls. of that crop not in, which appears in the above receipts.

Again: Since about the first of January, we have had a continual freshet, which has enabled all to get their Turpentine off; so there is less of the crop now to come forward than is usual at this season of the year. Were it not for the above circumstances, this crop would have shown a falling off at least 30,000 bbls. from last year.—*Commercial, yesterday.*

In Australia there are the highest trees in the world. One of an unknown kind has been found there measuring 220 feet from the ground to the lowest branch. At the base this tree is 30 feet in diameter, and at the height of the first branch 12 feet—at the ground its circumference is 120 feet; at three feet high, 102 feet. This tree is perfectly sound; it stands in a forest of sassafras. Another sort of great tree there is called *Eucalyptir gigantea*. It rises to the height of 300 feet, and often is 40 feet in circumference. Its bark is excellent for tanning, being twice as strong as oak bark.

"What will you charge to take this piece of furniture from the door here into the street?" said a purchaser in front of an auction store to a lazy looking fellow lounging near.

"Four bits," said the loafer.

"Oh, that's too much," said the gentleman.

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," replied the impudent fellow, "just leave it there till night, and I'll carry it away for nothing."

Poverty is a self-instructing virtue.

From the Family Messenger and Gleaner.

Cotton Mills.

We have alluded repeatedly to the rapid progress of Cotton Manufactures in the South. Within a few years, many millions of dollars have been invested in this description of enterprise and industry, and as far as we have been able to ascertain, the results have been quite satisfactory, as compared with similar enterprises in New England. In the great majority of cases, our Southern brethren have devoted their attention more particularly to the manufacture of the coarser fabrics, and in this they have shown their wisdom. Indeed, the wonder is, that the movement was not made earlier. They have the raw material at hand, and they consume a large amount of the coarser cotton cloths—articles that have heretofore been manufactured in New England, and then sent and sold at the South at a profit. Why, indeed should not the Southerners themselves be able to carry on this branch of manufacture and with advantage? The question cannot be answered satisfactorily. But, as already observed, many of the Southern planters and capitalists have discovered their error, and at the present moment numerous cotten factories are now in the full tide of successful experiment in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and other of the Souththern States. The movement, too, has but just commenced. Gen. James, the recently elected United States Senator from Rhode Island, who has built as many cotton mills, and set in motion as large a number of cotton spindles, as any other man in England or America, holds this doctrine:

"One would suppose that the people of themselves at the South, if men of only ordinary judgment and reflection, would readily discern the almost inumerable incentives to enter into the cottton manufacturing business. The Southern people purchase large quantities of cotton goods for their own use, on which they have to pay heavy profits to the Northern manufacturers, beside the costs of frieght, commissions, &c.. by which the North is enriched. Suppose they had to purchase their cotton at the North, they ought even in that case to reserve the profits of manufacturing and the wages of manufacturing labor to themselves, instead of transmitting them to the North which so enormously swells the wealth of New England. The North manufactures for herself and for the whole country, and purchases her cotton at the South. The South should do the same, even if her cotton were obtained at the North.

"But in this business she possesses a tremendous advantage, which she only has to use to menopolize the business. She has the cotton on the spot, the product of her own fields, and that cotton costs the Southern manufacturer less per pound by about two cents than it costs the manufacturer at the North; and this saving alone from the cost of the manufactured fabric at the Northern mill, will amount to at least six per cent per annum on the capital of a mill, and which, added to the profits of Northern manufactures, must, in my opinion, be much greater than the profits of the cotton field.—Why Southern men, knowing these facts, and frequently discussing the subject of the increase of the wealth of the North, do not act voluntarily on the suggestions to which they give birth, it is difficult to conceive, unless apathy and a lack of energy and enterprise be the cause.

"The southern people are very sensitive, and naturally so, on the subject of the rapidly growing power and influence of the North. They are extremely restive under the result of that rapid growth, and though entirely aware of the cause, take no pains to keep up in the race. Does the South expect that the people of the North will keep looking back over their shoulders to mark the tardy progress of the South, and so regulate their own pace as to just prevent their heels from being trodden on by those in the rear? If so, her expectations are very unreasonable, and will never be realized. The race is open to all; and the South has the ability, and only lacks the industry and energy to come out ahead.

"The power and influence of the North are the legitimate fruits of her intelligence, her population and her wealth. These are constantly enhanced by her commercial and manufacturing operations, of which the South is nearly or comparatively destitute. Mechanical and manufacturing labor is always worth in market at least thirty or fifty per cent more than agricultural labor; of course in proportion to the latter wealth is so much more rapidly increased. And how stands the case? Almost the entire labor of the South is employed in agricultural pursuits, while, to supply the demand, in very great measure, for almost every description, they are dependent on the North. In other words, the Southern planter barters with the North the labor of three or four agricultural hands for that of two, at most three mechanics or manufacturing operatives. Is it then to be wondered at that the South does not keep pace with the North?"

This is the language of a practical man. It is the language, moreover, of a Northerner who has had great experience, and it cannot but exercise a powerful influence. The North of course enjoys great advantages, in an earlier start, in an abundance of capital, in the experience of hands, and in the general facilities of trade. But these may all be overtaken in the course of time, and meanwhile the Southern people will continue to enjoy the important advantages of growing the raw material, and thus have it at their doors. If, moreover, the recent experiments that have been made with flax, shall result in entire success, it will be quite necessary for the South to find other means for the employment of her capital and industry, than in the cultivation of her great staple. While certain of the States of the Union are devoting their attention to the cultivation of flax as a substitute for cotton, the South will be perfectly justifiable in competing with the northern and middle members of the Confederacy, in the manufacture of the coarser cotton goods, and of thus keeping up the balance of trade.

The Best Way of Entering London.

Our ancestors understood this thoroughly. An ambassador to the court at Westminister or Whitehall was, on landing at Dover, received by the governor of the castle and the mayor. His next stage was to the great cathedral city of England, Canterbury, from whence the route was to Rochester, where the noble castle, with the ships in the Medway, would fill his mind with lofty ideas of our strength. His third stage was to Gravesend, the entrance to the port of London, where he was receiv-by the lord mayor; here he took water in the royal galley-foist, or barge, was rowed towards London, and landed with careful ceremony at the Tower, where the chief nobility, who were waiting to receive him, conducted him in great state through the chief streets of the city to the King at Westminister. The house assigned to him was generally in the Strand; and, when his embassay was over, he was attended out of London in the same observant manner. Now it is somewhat different; Englishmen and foreigners enter London by the five main thresholds of the place, the London-bridge-station, Paddington, Waterloo-bridge-road, Euston-square, and Shoreditch. The traveller, on reaching London bridge, obtains an admirable and almost instantaneous view of the Thames, with its busy shipping and noble bridges; the bustle of streets crowded with carriages, carts, and foot passengers, the noble dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, the massive grandeur of the Tower of London, the well proportioned monument commemorative of the Great Magnus, and St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, four of Wren's most famous works. A drive of less than five minutes will take him across one of the noblest bridges in Europe, and throw him at once into the heart of the richest and largest, best-lighted and best-drained city in the world.—This is the only station affording a favorable view of London at first sight. The others are very bad.

Cunningham's Hand-book for London.

Manufacture of Jewelry in N. Jersey.—Few persons, says the Newark Advertiser, have an adequate idea of the extent and value of this branch of manufacture in New Jersey:

"A recent estimate put the number of manufactories at eighteen, employing 600 hands, whose average wages, including boys, amount to $12 a week. The weekly product of manufactured articles is about $35,000, or $1,820,000 a year. In the manufacture of watch cases alone about fifty hands are employed. In some manufactories chains are made, in others principally rings, while in others almost every article yet invented for the adornment of the persons of both sexes, are manufactured. The gold used for a year past, has been mostly the product of California, brought here assayed, and in bars; the precious stones forming a part of the ornaments are imported from Europe ready cut for use. An erroneous idea, we understand, is prevalent in relation to the increase of value of all the gold manufactured into jewelry. A large number of articles prove to be unsaleable and out of fashion, and when that occurs, they are melted and sent to the mint for coinage."

A Story of a Nose.

BY AN OLD BACHELOR.

I am a woman-hater; and, of course, an old bachelor, rather eccentric—my friends say decidedly eccentric.

I had made up my mind at the age of seventeen to despise the sex. I regarded them as interested and selfish, with but one aim, and that was matrimony, to accomplish which, they would make use of all sorts of deceptions and arts, until they had secured the victim, and then, and not till then, they would exhibit their true colors. Hence, though I had often been solicited, by my friends, to make the acquaintance of very agreeable young ladies, I had always strongly refused. But *mais revenons a notre mouton.*

I was one day walking along rather musingly, when I came in sudden collision with two young ladies. I made rather a hurried apology for running against them, which they graciously received, and then passed on. I looked back at the young ladies, and perceived that one of them, was looking back also. She blushed slightly, on being discovered, and I blushed also, without knowing why. There was, perhaps, something peculiar in her appearance. She was slightly made, had light hair, blue eyes, rather a melancholy cast of features, and a very pretty mouth. But let me come to the centre of attraction, which was her nose. She had one of the most ravishing noses that mortal eyes ever beheld. Reader, pray do not laugh. It was the very beau ideal of a nose, it was a Grecian, as indeed all her features were. I thought I could discover in the one little organ all the elements of thought, poetry, intellectuality, and—no—not love—I hate love. I had but a short glance at it, but it seemed, even in that little time, that her countenance underwent a thousand changes, all of which I ascribe to the power of her nose. On my way home, I could think of nothing but the nose. It was such a thoughtful nose, such a poetical nose, such an intellectual nose—a nose that "knows" something; yet such a mischievous-looking nose, a nose up to snuff, in short, a feature to be sneezed with, but not to be sneezed at. I went to bed late that night and dreamed of the nose.

I awoke next morning and determined on having an introduction to its possessor. I was fortunate enough to find one of my friends who knew the lady in question, and he undertook to present me to her that evening. I was in a state of restlessness bordering on distraction, until evening came. I ran out into the garden to look at the dial, for all bachelors have dials. I liked mine better than a clock; there was something in its circle that reminded me of a jolly, sunny face; and its pointer looked not unlike a huge nose.

At length evening came. I partook of a slight supper and some fruit; I chose that peculiar kind of apple called 'Sheep's nose' I then took my friend's arm, and sallied out in a very nervous state of mind. A few minutes' walk brought us to the domicil of the young lady, and I was introduced to her. Her name was Helen Somerville. I endeavored to commence conversation, but felt extremely awkward. We talked of all subjects. She laughed outright at my confusion more than once. All the time, however, I was watching her nose. It was perfect. She jokingly asked me if I had ever seen the elephant; I told her yes, and commenced a discussion upon its proboscis. We spoke about the classics. I mentioned Cicero and Ovidius Naso; their names pleased me. 'Beautifully chiselled,' said I, still regarding the object of my adoration.

She then spoke about love, and, like all young ladies, jested about bachelorship, saying that the gentlemen could never get married.

'Not at all,' said I, 'the difficulty is to find a nose—I mean a lady, to suit, *facilis dencensus Averni, sed revocare gradus.*'

She fairly shrieked, and exclaimed against those horrible classics, asking me if I saw anything of the blue stocking about her.

'Two such nice little holes,' said I, regarding the nostrils, and not noticing her remarks; but suddenly looking from her nose to her feet that she might not discover my thoughts. She seemed anxious to draw me into conversation, and asked me if I had ever been to Niagara.

'What a bridge!' said I, in an under tone.

'I don't like the bridge at all,' said she, pettishly.

'Pardon me, Miss,' said I, coloring, 'I have said, perhaps too much.'

She seemed to think I had said too little.

I bade her good bye, took my leave, and hoped to have the pleasure of a further acquaintance, to which she kindly responded.

The next day, I bought a treatise on noselogy, and being somewhat of a trigonometrician, took my instrument to find the precise proportions of her nose. Having ascertained it to be an acute angled triangle of about forty degrees, I sallied out for a walk, examining the noses of everybody I met, so particularly, that I liked to have had mine pulled more than once during the day, for my supposed impertinence.

Not knowing exactly the etiquette of courtship, I supposed the best way to conciliate my dulcinea would be to purchase her some presents. I armed myself with a beautiful bouquet, (I prefer the country name nosegay,) and one dozen fine handkerchiefs, and started for her house again. With some hesitation I presented my gifts. She seemed a little surprised at the handkerchiefs but smiled graciously at the bouquet; and held it to her nose. I trembled with delight and admiration. I began to feel queer. I experienced an irresitible desire to pull that beautiful little nose, to see how it was fixed on. In the midst of my trepidation, scarcely knowing what I did, I fell upon my kness.

'My dearest Helen,' said I, catching hold of her hands, and looking up into her eyes, or just a little below them, while Miss Helen blushed deeply. 'I am frantically, madly, devotedly in love'—I thought I felt a slight pressure of the hand, which encouraged me—'with an object that has not the power to reciprocate.'

'Who told you, sir?' said she, blushing more deeply than before, 'that—that object was engaged—and had not the power to reciprocate.

'All—everybody, my dear Helen,' I cried, 'every anatomists—every one that knows anything about a nose, is aware that it does not possess one tender feeling, except when you pull it or have a very bad cold.'

'Sir, said she, rising in evident anger, and turning up her nose, do you mean to insult me? She seemed to choke for words. 'Can you see no other quality to admire than my nose?'

'No, my dear Miss,' said I frankly, 'I can see no further than your nose.'

'Allow me to say, Sir, said she highly excited, 'that I have been insulted, and that I request you to leave the house, and never let me see your nose again.'

I went home rather dejected, and lit my cigar with a couple of leaves from my Treatise on Nosology, and then went to bed.

The next day I learnt from her physician that Miss S. had fallen on the ice and broken her nose, so as to spoil completely the appearance of that feature. Never was a General so overjoyed at the winning of a battle as I was on hearing this news.

I made a solemn vow that I would never speak—think—or write kindly about women.

Gen. Scott in Pennsylvania.—The Whig members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have had a caucus, and suggest to the friends of General Scott, throughout the State, to meet and consult together upon the expediency and propriety of presenting his name for the next Presidency. Forty names are signed to the suggestion. Whig papers in Pennsylvania continue to hoist the Scott flag.

To please your friends—Go to California, stay there twenty years, work hard, get money, save it, come home, bring with you a load of wealth and a diseased liver, visit your friends, make a will, provide for them all; then die! What a generous, prudent, kind hearted soul you will be.

Got no Friends.—We were travelling through Canada, says a cotemporary, in the winter of 1839, and after a long day's ride, stopped at the Lion Inn, and the contents of the stage, numbering nine persons, were soon gathered round the cheerful fire. Among the occupants of the room we noticed an ill-looking cur, who had shown his wit by taking up his quarters in so comfortable an apartment. After a few minutes the landlord entered, and observing the specimen of the canine species, remarked "Fine dog that! is he yours sir?" appealing to one of the passengers. "No sir." "Beautiful dog! Yours sir?" addressing himself to a second. "No," was the blunt reply. "Come here pup! Perhaps he is yours, sir?" "No," was the reply. "Very sagacious animal! Belongs to you, I suppose sir." "No he doesn't," was the reply. "Then he is yours, and, you have a treasure," (throwing the animal a cracker). "Nothing of the kind." "Oh! (with a smile) he belongs to you, as a matter of course?" addressing himself to the last passenger. "Wouldn't take him as a gift." "Then you infernal, mean, dirty, ugly, contemptible whelp, get out!" With that, the host gave the poor dog such a kick as sent the animal into the street, amid the roar of the company.

Better by far not start an object, if its pursuit is to be abandoned at the first difficulty.

Louisville, Feb. 27.

Tremendous Tornado.—A terrible tornado has nearly destroyed the town of Fayetteville, Tenn., on the 24th. Several lives were lost, and many persons seriously injured. The wind blew a perfect hurricane amidst which could be heard the screams of women and children, the falling of houses and the crumbling of walls, mingled with peals of thunder. The air was alive with electricity. Rain subsequently fell in torrents, and impenetrable darkness prevailed. The tornado came from the south-west.

"Its March is Onward."

Apprehension having been entertained that the "Bunkum Flag-staff" was about to be discontinued of course, the following "leader" from its last number, copied by the Knickerbocker, put at rest the painful rumor. "It will go on!"

The Staff Will Go On!—It gives us the most adequate satisfaction to state, that "*The Staff*" now rides onte the topmost wave of pop'lar community. Many was afear'd, (and rightly afear'd,) after reading the "*Keard*" that the editor wrote, that we was a-going to stop our circulation. But the reaction in favor of "*The Staff*," after that document appeared, was surprisin'; it was more—it was not at all expected by us. "Is that *so!*" said they; "that about '*The Staff.*' *Be* you a-goin' to quit it? Who'd a thunk it!" To all which queeries we answered in the negative, that we *was* a-going to quit the paper. "What for?" asked some. "See our Keard," said we, with silent dignity. And they went away, 'most all of 'em; and they seemed sorry when they done so.—Next morning we had four piles of hemlock barck, a quintal of Long Island putty, five pound of live geese feathers, six bushels dried apples, seventeen punkins, one load of south-side clams, and a little of 'most all other agricultural products, beside some store-pay, brought to our residens, and dumped on the floor together. The man who paid us bad grits come and took 'em away, and sent us good ones, and said he was sorry he done so. In fack, our back-subscribers all paid—and our recept book shows a clean bill of health. Our postrider, when he was a coming back from deliverin' Staffs in the ked'ntry, was hailed by as many subscribers as if he was a-blowink his horn all the way returnin', instead of goin'. He says he never see more interest felt for the progress of our issoo. Seve new subscribers to-once-t put down their names at Babyson, ten at Hetchhabonnuck, four at Pequofi, three at Old-Man's, one at Mount Misery, and two at Hungry-Harbor, and some in other places; and they are waitin' to do the same thing at Jerico. So, seeing that we have not labored in vain, we shall more and more, in our columns, aim to do good, promote virtue, a sound currency, uproot vice, and cultivate good literature, (particularly *style*, which is much neglected,) fine arts, music, poetry, and current politcal principles, on the platform of Ninety-Eight. Thanks! friends, thanks! This is indeed truly encouraging. A merry Christmas and a happy New Yeor!

Dutch Sentiment.

The Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis speaks of an actress who met with great success a month since at Amsterdam. Her latest exhibition was in a piece entitled "Life in Bohemia," she playing the part of Mimi, the most prominent character.

The piece was very much applauded at Amsterdam, as it had been at Paris, but one thing had seriously troubled the too sensitive Dutchmen. This was the death of Mimi. All Amsterdam was drying its eye at the end of the representation. The next day when the bill announced the second representation of Life in Bohemia, a deputation of subscribers to the theatre, called on Mademoiselle Grave.

"Mademoiselle," said the head of the delegation—an old burgomaster, perhaps, "we have been despatched by the stockholders of the theatre to present to you a request to which we earnestly beg you to accede." "If it is in my power, gentlemen, the thing is settled," replied Mademoiselle gravely.

"Mademoiselle, you die, at the end of the new play you performed yesterday, in the midst of the applauses of the ravished crowd. This death, Mademoiselle, has broken our hearts—pray, Mademoiselle, do not suffer Mimi to die at the denouement."

"But reflect, gentlemen," the authors of "Life in Bohemia, wished to have Mimi die."

"Oh, Mademoiselle, have pity on Mimi."

"But what can I do?

"Do what you will, but we beg you to spare her life."

"But yet"——

"Do not refuse; all Amsterdam begs of you the life of Mimi."

"Well, gentlemen, since Amsterdam insists upon it, Mimi shall live, I promise you."

The time came, the hall was full—Mademoiselle Grave kept her promise. By a prodigy, unknown in science, at the moment when her death had filled all eyes with tears. Mimi suddenly got up and cried out in the midst of the general sorrow, "Happiness has restored me to life! I revive for my beloved."

Amsterdam that night slept quietly.

A Swift Steamer.—The steamship Prometheus, thus far the fastest vessel built in the United States, on her recent trip from New York to Chagres and back, via New Orleans was at sea but eighteen days, during which time she ran a distance of nearly six thousand miles. In runing this distance she consumed three hundred tons of Lackawanna and one hundred and fifty tons Pittsburg coal, in all four hundred and fifty tons of fuel. This is said to be at least 33¼ per cent, less fuel than any steamer of the same capacity ever used in the same time and distance.—*Baltimore American.*

A Prophetic Cow.—A milch cow, belonging to Col. Philip Ruhl, of Buffalo Township, Union County, has become marvellously gifted with the powers of speech, and has, according to common report, lately made several confidential communications, in very fair English, to some of her particular friends. One of these is to the effect that the world will come to an end on the 16th day of June next. Probably she is herself destined to the hands of the butcher about that time. At all events this oracular cow has created a sensation up in Union County, quite as great as did the Rochester Fishes and Foxes in New York. She is visited by numerous curious speculators, and her mode of uttering prophecies is called *vaccination*—not vaticination. A scientific and clairvoyant committee, consisting of Andrew Jackson Davis, Horace Greely and others, are going on for the purpose of consulting and investigating this new oracle.

The Lobsters—A Fable.

As a young lobster roamed about,
Itself and mother both being out,
Their eyes at the same moment fell
On a boiled lobster's scarlet shell.
"Look," said the youngster, "is it true
That we might wear so bright a hue?
No coral, if I trust mine eye,
Can with its startling brilliance vie;
While you and I must be content
A dingy aspect to present."
"Proud heedless fool," the parent cried,
"Know'st thou the penalty of pride?
The tawdry finery you wish
Has ruined that unhappy fish.
The hue by you so much desired
By his destruction was acquired.
So be contented with your lot,
Nor seek to change by going to pot."

Two sons of Chivalry, of late,
Grew wrathful on the Congress floor;
Inge, in the heat of the debate,
Insulted Stanly's honor sore.

A challenge passed, ere morning broke;
Each hastens early from his bed;
They meet and fire—the harmless smoke
Curls slowly round each unharmed head.

The smoke has cleared, the weapons drop;
Inge flies his foeman's hand to seize;
And Stanly finds the pistol's pop
A balm for all his Inge-uries.

Upon the sea of destiny surrender not your boat to the waves, but row yourself: yet do not row unskilfully. Once more reflect.

Major Burns, of New Hampshire, is now the only survivor of the Bunker Hill battle.

Population of Mobile.—The whole population of Mobile is 20,514—whites 13,710; slaves 6,804.—In 1840 it had a population of 12,672.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Craft & Grant, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, on the 12th day of March, 1851. THOS. C. CRAFT, EDWARD H. GRANT.

The subscriber has bought the entire stock, and is authorized to settle the business, and will continue the GROCERY business at the Old Stand. THOS. C. CRAFT.
March 14, 1851. 27-tf

MARRIED.

In Goldsborough, on the 5th inst., Mr. Basil Mott, of Wilmington, to Miss Olivia Hawkins.

DIED.

In Bladen county, on the 21st ultimo, Wm. Manly, only son of Wm. L. and Emeline Moore, aged 6 months.

In Bladen county, on the 28th ult., Rev. Samuel N. Richardson, aged 81 years.

In Wake county, Mrs. Martha Weathers, wife of Mr. James Weathers, in her 68th year.

In Granville county, on the 18th ultimo, Mrs. Mary Grace Daniel, consort of Richard V. Daniel, Esq., and daughter of Hon. A. W. Venable, in her 23d year.

In Halifax county, on the 28th ult., at the residence of Thos. P. Burgwyn, Esq., Donald, son of Rev. Cameron F. McRae, in the 3d year of his age.

On the 14th ult, at his residence in Duplin county, Mr. Lewis Register, aged 66 years, after a short, but severe illness, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his death.

In this county, on the 8th instant, David Jones Woodcock, in the 33d year of his age.

Commercial.

Fayetteville, March 11.—Peach Brandy, 45 a 50c. Apple Brandy, 40 a 45c. Bacon, 10c. Cotton, 10 a 11c. Flour, $5 75 a $6 25. Feathers, 28 a 30c. Lime, $1 75 a $2. Lard, 9½ a 10c. Whiskey, 42 a 45c.

No change in our market. No Cotton sold since the arrival of the Pacific.—*Observer.*

Newbern, March 10.—Turpentine, yellow dip, $2 15; scrape, $1 45. Tar, $1 15 a $1 20. Corn, 65 a 70c per bush. Meal, 80 a 90c. per bushel. Sweet Potatoes, 45 to 50c. Bacon, 9 a 11c. Lard, 10 a 10½c. Fresh Pork, 6c.

Charleston, March 12th.—Cotton.—There was a very fair demand for this article yesterday, which resulted in the sale of fully 2400 bales. There was more regularity in prices than had marked the operations for some time back, and the rates paid the preceding day were well sustained. The transactions comprise 10 bales at 7¾; 214 at 8; 129 at 8¼; 55 at 8½; 135 at 8¾; 34 at 9; 6 at 9¼; 27 at 9⅜; 49 at 9½; 36 at 9¾; 48 at 9⅞; 287 at 10; 62 at 10 1-16; 126 at 10⅛; 351 at 10¼; 19 at 10⅜; 84 at 10 7-16; 114 at 10½; 218 at 10⅝; 251 at 10¾; and 144 at 11c. Sugar 6 a 8½c.—*Courier.*

New Orleans, March, 4.—Cotton.—The demand was limited, and the sales did not exceed 2250 bales, at yesterday's prices. Inferior 6½ a 7½; ordinary 8½ a 9½; middling 9¾ a 10¼; good middling 10¼ a 10½; middling fair 11 a 11¼; fair 11 a 12½c. Sugar 4¾ a 5c. Molasses 26½ a 27½c. Flour $3 90 a $4 20. Corn 55 a 60c. Oats 53 a 55c. Whiskey 20 a 21½c. Pork $12 62½ a $12 75. Bacon sides 7½; soulders 5¼ a 5½c. Lard 7½ a 8½c.

New York, March 10, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 43 a $4 94.—Corn meal $3 06¼ a $3 12½. Wheat $5 14. Corn 65 a 66c. Oats 46 a 48c. Rye 75c. Mess pork $12 87. Lard 8¾ a 8⅞c. Rio coffee 10¾ a 11¼c. Cotton 11¾ a 12c. Whiskey 24½ a 25c.

Philadelphia, March 10—6, P. M.—Flour $4 43. Wheat 95 a $1 11. Corn 60c. Oats 42 a 46c. Rye 70c. Cotton is firm—sales of 200 bales New Orleans ar 12 a 12½c. Whiskey 22½ a 24c.

Baltimore, March 10.—Flour $4 37½. Wheat is dull.—Sales of prime red at 95 a 98 cents, and white at 1 a $1 12. Corn 58 a 59c. Rye 68c. Oats 40 a 42c. Clover seed 5 12½ a $5 25 for prime. Old Mess Pork 12 50 a $12 87½—some holding at $13. Bacon firm; prices unchanged. Lard 8¾ a 9¼c., in bbls. and kegs. Whiskey 24 a 25c. per gallon, in hhds. and bbls.

From Havana.

The Steamsnip Isabel, arrived at Charleston on the 11th inst., bringing news from Havana down to the 8th inst.

Sugar continues very firm and even a shade above our quotations has been given.

Molasses is at 1¼ in this harbor, but has been bought at 1¼ in Matanzas.

250 casks Rice were sold at 10¼ and 150 casks at 10. There is a cargo afloat and 700 casks stored in first hands, besides Brazil and Spanish.

About 34 m feet steam sawed lumber from Charleston were sold at $28½, and two cargoes of Wilmington River at 24 and 23½, leaving three cargoes from Mobile for disposal.

Vessels are very scarce and freights going up. £3 10s. was paid for Cowes. £4 2s. 6d. for St. Petersburg; 1¾ a $2 to United States for box Sugar; 7½ a $8 for hhd.

Exchange on London 5¼ a 6 per cent. prem. New York and Boston 4¼ a 6 per cent. discount.

A cargo of Lumber from Mobile was sold at $26.

There is very little doing in Coffee; we quote middling to good at 8¼ a 9¼.

Foreign Markets—Per Steamer Pacific.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Feb. 22.—The advices brought by the Arctic of increased receipts in America, caused a decline of ⅛d., which brought spinners and exporters into the market, and it closed firm, at slightly improved prices than were quoted at the close of the previous week. Lower and middling qualities of Orleans are quoted at ⅛d. higher. Brazil Surats and Egyptians remain unchanged. The week's sales are comparatively large, amounting to 62,020 bales, of which 5,050 were American. The committee of brokers give the following official quotations: Fair Orleans 7⅛d.; fair Mobile 7⅛d.; fair Uplands 7d.

Breadstuffs.—The receipts of breadstuffs, especially flour and grain, have been very large from the U. States, which has had a depressing effect on the market, and prices are nominal. Best Western Canal flour is quoted at 19s. 6d. to 21s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s. 6d. White wheat 5s. 10d. a 6s., and red 5s. 4d. a 5s. 8d. per bushel of 70 lbs. Indian corn, white 32; yellow 50s., and mixed 29s. 6d.

Naval Stores.—Nothing doing in turpentine, and the market dull.

Provisions.—A good demand. Sales of St. Louis bacon to arrive, at 33s. 6d. Lard has advanced 1 to 2s. per cwt.—Cheese in better request, and advanced 1 to 2s.

Money Market.—The money market continues easy, and Consols closed at 96¼ for money, and 96¼ for account.

A NEW PAPER IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE establishment of the "Chronicle" having been purchased by the undersigned, he proposes early in May to publish in its stead a Semi-Weekly and Weekly paper, to be styled THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

Without enlarging upon the principles which will direct its government, the subscriber desires to say in a few words, that he will endeavor to publish an interesting paper; that so long as it shall remain under his control, it will be found battling for the rights of the South, and the faithful execution of the compromises of the Constitution. Having every confidence in the ability, patriotism, and firmness of the present administration to enforce the teachings of that great political text book, it will give to Mr. Fillmore a cordial support. The Herald will be an independent sheet, and will exercise the right of freely discussing the acts of public men and topics of National and State interest, irrespective of political considerations.

Every measure which in the judgment of the Editor shall tend to the proper development of the resources of N. Carolina—open new fields for the active exercise of industry, talent and capital—increase her fame—enlarge her prosperity—add to her common stock of happiness, and preserve undimmed the fair shield of her honor, will meet with an earnest advocacy.

The extension of the line of Telegraph to this place will enable the readers of the Herald to be apprised of the earliest intelligence.

The general and local news of the day, and the *Commercial* department of the paper will receive particular attention; the Prices Current especially will be carefully corrected and prepared by able hands.

Means have been taken to procure interesting communications from competent correspondents, and the promise of assistance has been offered by gentlemen of acknowledged literary taste and ability.

In fine, the Herald will be for Internal Improvements, Law, Education, Commerce, Agriculture, Literature, and Good Humor, and against Abolitionism, Fourierism, Socialism, mob force, and all the new fangled fallacies of this age of progress.

Terms:—The Semi-Weekly Herald will be published Wednesday and Saturday, on a fair sheet, and will be furnished to subscribers at $4 per annum. The Weekly Herald will be published at $2 per annum, the day of publication to be hereafter designated.

Job work will be executed neatly at the Herald office with dispatch, and on favorable terms.

☞ The papers of the State will greatly oblige the subscriber by giving this Prospectus a few insertions.

TALCOTT BURR, Jr.
March 12th. 27-1t

PHRENOLOGY.

MR. CHAS. DREW, Practical Phrenologist, has taken rooms at the Carolina Hotel, where he will receive visitors to furnish examinations and charts of character. Those who wish to be benefited by applying the principles of Phrenology to their own character, or to test the Science by Phrenological Examinations, will be waited on at any hour from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Particular attention will be given to the examination of children and youths who are receiving an education, or about to make choice of a profession or business.

Subscriptions will also be received for the American Phrenological Journal, and the Water Cure Journal.
March 14th, 1851 27-

FLOUR.—100 barrels Baltimore, selected brands; 50 do. Canal; 30 half barrels. For sale low, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

FLOUR! Flour!!—20 barrels superfine Flour, just received, and for sale low, by
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

SUGAR and Coffee.—10 Bags Rio Coffee; 8 bags Laguyra do.; 3 bags Java do.; 5 barrels Clarified Sugar. For sale low, by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

JUST from Baltimore and New York—
20 bbls. of extra Baltimore flour;
50 fine Beef Tongues, at 50 and 62½ cents a piece;
1 bbl. of prime Sperm Oil;
20 bags of best Rio Coffee, (Baltimore;)
100 lbs. fine dried Beef, do.;
3 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel; at the Southern Family Grocery Store. GEO. H. KELLEY.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 11½	a $	12½
Middlings,	9	a	10
Shoulders,	9	a	10
Hog round,	10	a	00
Western,	8½	a	9½
BEANS, per bush.			
White,		a	..
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	20
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00	a	6 50
CORN,			
Per bushel,	00	a	71
Meal, bush.,	90	a	0 00
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	11½	a	12½
St. Domingo,	11	a	11½
Laguyra,	12	a	12½
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	28	a	30
EGGS, per doz.,	18	a	20
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	6 00	a	8 00
Baltimore,	5 25	a	6 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,		a	00
Eastern	0 00	a	80
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	10	a	11
Western, nom.		a	.
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	00	a	1 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	11 50	a	12 00
Wide do.		a	7 50
Scantling,		a	6 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	30	a	34
Gin,		a	35
Whiskey, rec.		a	..
Do N.O. do.		a	30
Do. Old Nick,	00	a	75
Apple Brandy,	35	a	40
Peach do. none		a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	00	a	19
Porto Rico,		a	25
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	11 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	10 00
No. 3,	6 00	a	7 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	4 50	a	5 00
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	2 00	a	0 00
*Virgin Dip,		a	....
Hard,	1 25	a	1 30
Tar,	1 10	a	0 00
Pitch,	0 00	a	1 12½
Rosin, No. 1,		a	....
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	1 12½
Do. No. 3,	.90	a	0 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,		a	28
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 00	a	1 40
Linseed, N C		a	..
Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	90	a	1 12½
Black Eye,		a	75
Cow,	67½	a	70
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	15 00	a	00 00
Do. Prime,	00 00	a	00 00
Fresh, per lb.	6	a	6½
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.,	0 00	a	4 00
Sweet, bush.,	65	a	75
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	15	a	20
Do. dead,	15	a	25
Turkeys, live,	60	a	80
Do. dead,	60	a	1 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	3 12½	a	3 25
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	00	a	00
Liv'l sack,	75	a	00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	0 00	a	3 00
Contract,	0 00	a	4 50
STEEL, per lb,	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	14 00	a	15 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	a	10 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,		a	15 00
Do. rough,	14 00	a	15 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7¼
Porto Rico,	6	a	7½
St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Loaf,	10¼	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	10 00	a	12 00
Mill, prime,	7 00	a	8 50
Do ord'y,	5 50	a	6 50
Do. inf'r,	3 50	a	4 75
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	.70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 35	a $	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,		a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,		a	50
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	65
Lumber, per M.,	7 50	a	8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13, 1851.

Bacon—The receipts of Bacon continue very light for the season, and prices have maintained considerable firmness during the week. Some five or six wagon loads from Duplin, principally hams, of prime quality, for family use, was disposed of in lots of 100 lbs. and upwards, to suit purchasers, at 11½ to 12½ cents per lb. Sales of hog round at 10 cents per lb. We do not materially alter our quotations from last week. Sales of a few hhds. Western Bacon—sides at 9½ cts., and shoulders at 8½ cents per lb. The market is now bare of the latter article.

Beef Cattle—We learn that the stock in butchers' hands is rather light, and our highest figure is readily obtained for a prime well-fatted article.

Corn—Sales of 7,000 bushels from vessel at 67 a 69 cents per bushel. There is now afloat about 4,000 bushels for sale, and 4,000 received by dealers to go into store. *Meal* continues firm.

Lard—Sales in barrels at 10 cts., and kegs 10½ to 11 cents per lb.

Lumber—River—We hear of only one raft being sold this week, which was at $11 50 per M.

Molasses—No arrival since our last report. The receipts heretofore noticed have nearly all been worked off, at 19 cents per gallon, and there is but little now in first hands.

Naval Stores—The receipts of Turpentine have been light during the week, and when we take into consideration the high stage of the water courses, we may readily conclude that the bulk of last year's crop is nearly all disposed of. It is estimated that the crop has fallen short of the previous year about 30,000 barrels, so far as the receipts of the raw material at this place is concerned; but at the same time, there has been a vast quantity more of the raw material distilled in the country during the past than any previous year. We suppose, taking into consideration the amount distilled in the country and town, that the aggregate is not much below the crop of the previous year. But during the present year we may, we think, safely calculate on a decreased crop, for the reason that many persons who have heretofore been deeply engaged in the business of making Turpentine, have turned their attention to the cultivation of grain and cotton.

The sales of the week foot up about 5,000 barrels, at $2 for soft, and $1 30 to $1 25 for hard Turpentine, per barrel of 280 lbs.; closing to-day at our lowest figure for hard. Sales of about 700 barrels Tar, at $1 10 per bbl. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine at 28 cents per gallon; and sales of 500 barrels Common Rosin at 90 cents per barrel.

Oats—Sales of 800 bushels of Oats, at 41 cts. per bushel.

Peas—We hear of no receipts of Cow Peas, and quotations must be considered nominal.

Pork Mess.—$15 per b'bl.

Staves.—Sales Red Oak hhd staves at $14 a $15 per M.

Shingles.—50,000 common cypress shingles at $3 per M.

Salt—Sales of 600 sacks at 75 cents per sack, cash.

Timber.—The receipt of timber have by no means been large, and sales effected about as fast as the article arrived. Millers, however, have got their pens pretty well filled, but as yet prices have been very well sustained. We refer to our table of classfication for the range of prices. The sales of the week have been about 20 or 25 rafts within these rates.

Freight.—New York and Boston have advanced 5 cts. per barrel for naval stores. To Philadelphia we notice no change. See table.

Exchange.—Northern ½ and Southern ½ per cent premium.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

ONE of the members of our Northern House having recently returned from Europe, writes to us as follows:—"Gents: My recent European tour has put me in possession of advantages surpassing any we have hitherto enjoyed in our Merchant Tailoring Department, so that you may safely promise the citizens of Wilmington greater inducements than ever before. Our supply of Fancy Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, has been pronounced truly elegant, and composes one of the most beautiful collections imported this season," &c. &c.

Our customers will have an opportunity of seeing a portion of the assortment above referred to in time for the season.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
March 14, 1851] Merchant Tailors, Market-street.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale a valuable tract of Swamp Land, lying in Lion Swamp, in this County, on the Kaintuck Road, about 25 miles from Wilmington, and containing about 600 Acres. The above Land is heavily timbered with Cypress and Juniper, and the Swamp could be drained to advantage, as it lies above the reach of freshets. The distance to be hauled to a landing is only between two and three miles, affording a good chance to get produce to market.

If not previously disposed of at private sale, the above will be offered at public auction, on Saturday, the 15th of May, at Colley Mills, belonging to C. Henry, Esq.

For terms, etc., which will be made easy, apply to Dr. Frederick Simpson, at Moore's Creek, or on the premises to the subscriber. W. KEITH.
New Hanover co., March 14th, 1851 27-ts

JUST Received at L. H. Pierce's Bookstore. Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns, bound in morocco, gilt and sheep. Confessions of Faith. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Beach's Practice and Family Physician; Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery; Shelley's Poems; Treasured Thoughts from Favorite Authors; Shakspeare's complete works; Marryatt's Novels, bound; Ways of the Hour, by Cooper; Lord Powers, or The Regulators.

Record Ink, Black Sand, Blotting Paper, and Enve'opes.

New Novels—Wacousta; Cruising in the Last War; History of Pendennis, by Thackeray.

SOAP and Candles.—50 boxes each. For sale low, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

COFFEE.—30 bags Rio; 20 do. Java; 10 do St. Domingo. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 7—Brig Acorn, Coombs, from Savannah, to DeRosset & Brown; with 400 sacks salt.

Schr. Sarah C. Engle, Moffitt, from Falmouth, Ja., to Miles Costin; with pimento, cocoa nuts, and empty bottles.

Schr. Good Hope, ——, from Elizabeth City, to Miles Costin; with 3000 bushels corn.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.

8—Schr. Suffolk, ——, from Charleston, in ballast, to O. G. Parsley.

Brig Orb, Cassir, from Charleston, in ballast, to Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.

9—Br. Brig Sceptre, Todd, from Bermuda, in ballast, to Master.

Sadbury's Boat, from Mosely Hall, to Miles Costin; with 502 bags pea nuts.

10—Boat Stevenson, from Lyon's Landing, to Miles Costin; with 40 bbls. spirits, 170 bbls. rosin.

McMillan's Boat, from Elizabeth, to Miles Costin; with 340 bbls. turpentine, 115 bbls. tar.

Schr. Virginia Griffith, Brown, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with sack salt.

Schr. Ustaloga, Perry, from New York, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from New River, to Martin & Cronly; with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, from Lockwood's Folly, to J. B. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Sally Ann, Clark, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with 400 bbls. rosin.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.

11.—Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with merchadise to sundry persons.

12.—Schr. Champion, Bartlett, from Boston, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with ice, for Wood & Fanning.

Schr. Gazelle, Adams, from Baltimore, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with corn, flour, coffee, and mdze.

Schr. Fidelia, Garwood, from Philadelphia, to G. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Benj. F. Reeves, Shaw, from Boston, with ice, to A. P. Repiton.

A Schooner just arrived from Galveston, Texas, to the visiting station, after examination by the Port Physician, was sent down to the Hospital on account of Small Pox.

13.—Brig Ella, Bryant, from New York, in ballast, to M. Costin.

CLEARED.

March 7—Dutch Galliot De Amsted, Kernkamp, for Rotterdam, by DeRosset & Brown; with 65,847 feet timber, 100 bbls. spirits turpentine, 260 bbls. rosin.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for White Hall, by J. Banks.

Brig Beronda, Stitson, for Sugua LaGrand, Cuba, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 100,000 feet lumber, 4 bbls. spirits turpentine, and 10 bbls. pitch.

8—Steamer Henrietta, Fennell, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Schr. B. L. F., Davis, for Alexandria, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 45,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Tyrone, Leland, for Port au Prince, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 275,000 shingles, and 60,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Cabort, Chase, for New York, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 9 boxes dried fruit and 1612 bbls. rosin.

Brig Francis, Lavin, for Havana, by J. & D. McRae & Co; with 100,000 feet timber and lumber, 240 shooks.

Brig J. Nickerson, Nickerson, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 352 bbls. spirits, 200 bbls. tar, 860 bbls. rosin, 30,000 feet lumber.

10—Schr. Geo. Hoffman, Worth, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss.

Schr. John Potts Brown, Collett, for Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown; with 994 bbls. rosin, 50 bbls. pitch, 36 bbls. spirits turpentine, 17 bales sheeting, 35 bales yarn. 80 bushels pea nuts, 35,000 feet lumber.

11—Schr. Elouise, Robinson, for New York, by Miles Costin; with 700 bbls. turpentine, 500 bbls. rosin, 50 bbls. spirits, 45 bales cotton.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons.

12.—Steamer Brothers, Banks, for White Hall, by John Banks; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Brig Martha Kinsman, York, for Demarara, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 80,000 feet lumber, 36 bbls. tar, 2,000 staves.

Schr. James G. King, Wainwright, for Boston, by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with 100,000 ft. lumber, 350 bls. rosin.

13.—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazeaux; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Disaster.—Capt. Powell, of the Schr. E. S. Fowell, reports that on the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, P. M., in lat. 36 10, long. 75 50, picked up the boat and crew of the Schr. Brace, Capt. Cole, bound from Baltimore, to N. York, with a cargo of Coal. Vessel having sprung a leak at 5½ o'clock, same day, and sunk in 20 minutes.

LOOK HERE—770 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, }
Columbus County. }

BE it known to the public in general that we, Mary Stephens, widow of the late Caleb Stephens, for self, and also guardian of Caleb Stephens, Jr., Stephen Ashley in right of his wife Charity A., and Robert Inman in right of his wife Sarah Jane, through the agency of Lott B. Lennon, do mutually agree to offer and expose to sale, on Friday, the 28th instant, Seven Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land, in the aforesaid county, on the Southwest side of Porter Swamp, and lying on each side of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, seven miles East of Fair Bluff, including all the buildings and improvements where the late C. Stephens resided, which lands are well timbered, and also well adapted to the Turpentine business, having the advantage of a wide and extended range, and a healthy situation, with an excellent well of water. Some orchard on the place.

Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security. LOTT B. LENNON, Agent.
Big Swamp, March 14, 1851 27-2t

New Ordinances of the Commissioners of Navigation.

ORDERED, That two suitable persons, one of whom shall reside at Smithville, and the other at Federal Point, be appointed to visit and search all vessels leaving the Cape Fear River for any other Port (other than the regular steamers plying between the Ports of Wilmington and Charleston) and to ascertain if practicable whether any Slave or Slaves belonging to Citizens of this State are secreted on board of such vessels, or are otherwise on board such vessels without the consent and permission of the owner, hirer or manager of such slave or slaves.

Ordered, That it shall be the duty of such person appointed as aforesaid, who shall reside at Smithville to visit and search all vessels leaving the Cape Fear river by the main Bar; and it shall be the duty of the person residing at Federal Point who shall be appointed as aforesaid, to visit and search all vessels leaving the Cape Fear river by New Inlet, and in making said search it shall be the duty of the persons appointed as aforesaid to examine and search the cabin, the forecastle and all such other parts of the vessels visited by them respectively, and after having thoroughly made such searches, they shall fumigate each vessel by such materials and in such mode as may be prescribed and directed by the Port Physician appointed by this Board.

Ordered, That in all cases in which a slave shall be found secreted on board of any vessel, or otherwise on board of any vessel without the consent and permission of his owner, hirer or manager, it shall be the duty of the person appointed as aforesaid who shall find such slave, to cause him or her to be forthwith conveyed to the town of Wilmington, and delivered to his or her owner, hirer or manager; and in all such cases it shall be the duty of the Pilot having such vessel in charge to continue on board of said vessel and keep her at anchor until the facts connected with the secretion of such slave are investigated, or until otherwise ordered by this Board.

Ordered further, That no Pilot in charge of any vessel shall get her under way for crossing the main Bar or the New Inlet, until he shall have first received the certificate of the person appointed as aforesaid, that the examination, search and fumigation of said vessel has been as herein before prescribed, which said certificate shall be the duty of the person appointed as aforesaid to give to the Pilot in charge of such vessel

Ordered further, That if the Captain or person having the command of any vessel about to leave the river Cape Fear, shall in any way whatever, hinder, obstruct or delay any person appointed to search such vessel as aforesaid in the execution of any of the duties herein before prescribed for him; or if any Captain or person having the command of any vessel as aforesaid shall proceed to Sea, or attempt so to do, before such search has been made, such Captain or commander of such vessel shall be subject to a fine of $100 for each and every such offence, to be recovered by warrant in the name of the Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for Cape Fear River.

Ordered further, That if any Pilot shall violate any one of the provisions of the foregoing regulations or orders, he shall, for each and every violation be fined $50; and if any one of the persons to be appointed as aforesaid, shall fail to comply with the several orders and regulations made as aforesaid, he shall be fined $50 for each and every such failure.

Ordered further, That the persons to be appointed as aforesaid, be allowed for each and every such search and fumigation made by him as aforesaid the sum of $3, to be paid by the master or commander of the vessel so searched and fumigated. M. CRONLY, *Clerk.*
Wilmington, N. C., March 6, 1851. 26-1t

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received until the 17th inst., for two suitable persons, to act as Agents for this Board, to aid in carrying out their orders in regard to the examination of Vessels in search of Fugitive Slaves. One to reside at Smithville, and the other at Federal Point.

Bond will be required in the sum of $1000 each, for the faithful performance of their duty. M. CRONLY,
March 8. 27-1t

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

FOR SALE.

THE House at present occupied by Samuel R. Potter, on Market street, next to the Masonic Hall, is for sale or rent. The house alone cost eleven thousand dollars, the lot two thousand, and furniture about three; the price of the whole is twelve thousand dollars; four thousand cash, one, two and three years for the balance.

If desirable, the House will be sold alone.
March 14, 1851.—[27-tf] S. R. POTTER.

CORNED BEEF! CORNED BEEF!!

THE subscriber has on hand, and will be constantly supplied with first rate CORNED BEEF, which he will put up in kegs of 50 or 100 lbs. to suit, of choice pieces, at 9 cts. per lb.—retail 10 cents. Fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds now on hand, corned of first rate stock.
March 14, 1850.—[27-3t] D. F. McKINNIE.

DOLL Heads and Dolls.—India Rubber, Guttapercha, and China Heads; Wax, Kid, and China dolls. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

TWO Years Old.—We have received a small lot of Imported Havana Cigars, of above age. Call soon, at WILKINSON & ESLER'S.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. Koonce, Richland, Onslow county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.
C. P. Woodell, Whiteville, Columbus county.
Volney B. Palmer is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

The President's Proclamation & the Southern Press.

The message which President Fillmore sent a short time since to Congress, in reference to the rescue of the fugitive slave, Shadrach, from the officers of justice in Boston, by a mob of black and white people, does not meet with much favor in some parts of the South, and especially in South Carolina, if we take the tone of the public press as a reflection of public opinion. Our readers will find in another column an article from the Charleston Mercury on the subject, which is of the character we refer to, and which shows that the proclamation is considered in the light of a ruse, to give the President the power of employing the army and navy at his pleasure, not against the mob in Boston but against the people of South Carolina, in the event of their taking any steps towards carrying their threats of secession into effect. In this light it is looked upon as uncalled for, as unnecessary, and as a piece of duplicity—that in issuing it, Mr. Fillmore acted as the Thames wherrymen do—looking one way and rowing the other.

Without desiring to impugn, or even to doubt the intentions of Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet, we are free to say, that the circumstances under which that document was issued, are certainly calculated to produce the impression which, as we see, has been formed in the Southern States concerning it. The Southern people ask, and certainly with some show of reason, where was the necessity of issuing such a proclamation, when Mr. Webster, Secretary of State—who doubtless was consulted by the President, in reference to the propriety of issuing that document, and who, in all probability, coincided with President Fillmore on the necessity of promulgating it—in his letter to the Union Safety Committee of New York, in reference to the rescue of Shadrach, used the following language:

"I am sure, gentlemen, that shame will burn the cheeks, and indignation fill the hearts of nineteen-twentieths of the people of Boston, at the avowal of principles and the commission of outrages so abominable. Depend upon it, that if the people of that city had been informed of any such purpose or design as was carried into effect in the Court House in Boston, on Saturday last, they would have rushed to the spot, and crushed such a nefarious project into the dust. The vast majority of the people of Boston must necessarily suffer in their feelings, but ought not to suffer at all in their character and honor, or in their loyalty to the Constitution, from the acts of such persons as composed the mob. I venture to say, that when you hear of them next, you will learn that personally and collectively, as individuals, and also as represented in the City Councils, they will give full evidence of their fixed purpose to wipe away and obliterate, to the full extent of their power, this foul blot on the reputation of their city."

They also say, that Mr. Foote used the following language, in reference to the same subject, in his speech in Tammany Hall, on the Monday evening succeeding the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington:

"I never felt that any considerable portion of our citizens would prove false to the Constitution. Nor will I be convinced that such is the case, until facts are produced far more cogent than any I have yet heard of. The people of Massachusetts are doing very well, and, I trust, will ultimately do all that is to be desired."

In these two extracts, the people of South Carolina make out a plausible case, and can, with reason, ask the President why he should invoke the aid of the military and naval authorities of the U. States to put down a mob of colored people, when, according to the words of his Secretary of State, nineteen-twentieths of the white people of Massachusetts are opposed to any violation of the law, and will support the Government of the United States in maintaining it. Again, Mr. Webster says, in the same letter to the Union Safety Committee, in reference to South-Carolina:

"In one important State, recent elections show that there prevails among the people almost an entire unanimity of sentiment in favor of breaking up the Union; and this dissolution of the Union, it is supposed, may not take place without conflict in arms. Ministers of war are, therefore, provided, schools of instruction in military tactics established, and an armed air and attitude assumed. These apprehensions of conflict, in case secession be attempted, are not only well founded, but in my judgment certain to be realized. Secession cannot be accomplished but by war. I do not believe those who favor it expect any other result. Their hope is that their cause and its objects may spread; and that other States, by local sympathies, or a supposed common interest, may be led to espouse it; so that the whole country may come to be divided into great local parties, and as such to contend for the mastery."

This extract is relied upon by the Southern people to make their case complete, viz: that the message recently delivered by the President was really intended to apply to South Carolina, and not to the negro mob in Massachusetts. Now how far the inference is justified, that taking the President's message and the letter of Mr. Webster together, the legislation asked for by the President, and the threats made against the negro mob in Boston, were intended for the State of South Carolina, we do not pretend to say. What we do mean is, that, under the circumstances, it is not unreasonable that the people of that State should put such an interpretation upon it.

New York Herald.

Cotton Spindles in Great Britain.

Manchester, Jan. 31, 1851.—Our trade report of the 1st ult. contained a table of the exports of textile fabrics in the past year compared with 1849, and we have now the pleasure of adding some further statistics which bear upon the cotton trade.

Those of our friends who have received our trade report for some years past, are perhaps aware that we have—in the absence of all recent statistical records on the subject—endeavored to arrive at the extent of the cotton manufacturing power of this country, by collecting the number of spindles direct from the trade. We published the result of these returns at different times, and in our trade report of the 1st of April, 1846, we estimated the number of spindles in Great Britain at 17,500,000 for 1845.—We have great pleasure in being able to give to-day the first Government return on this important subject, and to add that our estimate for 1845 has been fully borne out by the former. The number of spindles, since added, being quite accounted for by the yearly increase which has taken place in the manufacturing power up to the present time.

The rapid increase in spinning will be apparent from the following:

In 1829 the number of mule spindles used in the Cotton manufacture of England was estimated by our friend Mr. John Kennedy, at 7,000,000
In 1832, according to Mr. Bains and others 9,000,000
In 1845, our estimate 17,500,000
In 1850, according to a Government return just published 20,977,017

The following table shows at a glance the quantity of cotton taken by the trade annually for the last twenty years; we have reduced the deliveries into yarn at the present average weekly production per spindle, and have taken No. 40's mule yarn (a much higher No. than the present average production) as our standard of calculation, in order to show that the present spinning power is fully adequate to reduce the largest annual supply of cotton we have as yet received, into fine numbers of yarns, if required:

Table showing the Annual Deliveries of Cotton to the Trade of Great Britain, and the number of Spindles required to render such quantities into No. 40's Mule Twist.

Years.	Deliveries. Lbs. of Cotton.	Spindles required.
1831	262,700,000	8,083,076
1832	276,900,000	8,520,000
1833	287,000,000	8,830,769
1834	303,400,000	9,335,384
1835	318,100,000	9,787,692
1836	347,400,000	10,689,230
1837	365,700,000	11,252,307
1838	416,700,000	12,821,537
1839	381,700,000	11,744,614
1840	458,900,000	14,120,000
1841	438,100,000	13,480,000
1842	435,100,000	13,387,692
1843	517,800,000	15,932,307
1844	544,000,000	16,738,460
1845	606,600,000	18,664,614
1846	614,300,000	18,901,537
1847	441,400,000	13,581,537
1848	576,600,000	17,741,537
1849	629,900,000	19,381,537
1850	584,200,000	17,975,384

Du Fay & Co.'s Circular.

Profits of Plank Roads.—The Syracuse and Oswego plank road is about 34 miles in length, and, including its 11 toll houses, was constructed at a cost of $43,064. Up to the time of holding the first annual meeting in December, there had been received for tolls $5,757—the road having been in operation less than a year.

One-Eyed Thompson's Letter to his Wife.

The coroner's inquest upon Wm. H. Thompson, at New York, rendered a verdict of death by morphine. In addition to a letter to the coroner, the following affecting letter to his wife was read on the inquest:

Wife of my soul, divinity of my affections, my patient, enduring, gentle and affectionate Mary, ere this meets your eye, I trust that eternal repose will have settled upon your unhappy husband. Were this new charge my only trouble, I could certainly overcome it. Of all the complaints made to my prejudice, it could be the most easily defeated, for at the very time, half-past 7 o'clock, when Gates swears he saw me in New York, I was in Dr. Rice's store, as he recollects, and previous thereto, for an hour, you and others know me to have been in Brooklyn. But, my Mary, I am sick of life, so much so that I am incapable of longer continuing it. I have lost all hope of being a benefit to you and our little ones—a hope that alone has sustained years of wretched existence, and made me capable of meeting and defeating more than most men similarly circumstanced could have done. I know, dearest Molly, that you will suffer for a time by my loss. Not only, sweet one, through your affection for me, but upon you will devolve the care of our family. Cheer up—waste no time mourning for one who is unworthy of you. To you it was a hard fate that joined our fortunes. Once away, and kind friends will protect you. Your reputation has never been assailed, and no woman ever possessed a purer and better nature, as all who know you will bear witness. Do not increase your sufferings by supposing my last moments to be peculiarly miserable. I am almost restrained, sweet wife, from giving words to my affection, and disposed to write coldly, for fear of too powerfully affecting you. I have more regard for your tears than for my own blood; and if I could, would welcome an eternity of torture, if by so doing I could secure your happiness. Again, I say, death for me, apart from considerations of you and our children, has no terror. I have no fear of it; and a hereafter I leave to the Divine Mystery that created me, and to whom I can owe no responsibility. My destiny is fulfilled, and the Great Creator cannot mistake the purposes of his mechanism.

On my breast, nearest my heart that has beat for you alone, I place a lock of your hair with the one I preserved of my father's, together with my children's, so that with my dust may assimilate a portion of the dust of those whom I loved so well.

I should like to be buried in New Jersey, in the burial ground of my uncle, but do not care—spend no means unnecessarily on my body—for remember, that all places are alike indifferent to it. But I am getting foolishly prolix upon a subject that must be painful to you.

Sweet wife, recollect that the duration of a human life is but a small drop in the bucket of eternity. A few years and all now living will cease to be—your dearest self included. Then spend no time in useless repining; live for your children—and the children of such a mother will be a blessing to her.

My last act may appear selfish—to leave you alone to fight your battle through a rude world, but it is not so—I know and feel that ultimately it will be to your advantage. Love is strength, and the power of kindness most efficient. With thrust for cut, I have fought the world, and been a loser, even when victorious. My judgment has been at fault, and my philosophy has been erroneous. It was the fault of my organization and education; your nature is fortunately different—it is mild and affectionate. You conciliate and make friends of all who approach you; and when the dragon is out of the way, friends will not fear to prove themselves so.

The little of happiness that I have known, I owe to you. In your presence alone I have found life endurable. My offence against you I will not ask you to forgive or forget—you have done so.

Our children—my boys, hear the words and heed the advice of a dying father—be careful of your mother; obey and be directed by her. My sweet Rebecca, make your mother your model. My children all, remember that I have used every effort to instil into your minds a love of truth—that, no matter how the world estimates me, you know me to be an affectionate and careful father. To you I have never uttered an untruth, and if you prove worthy of the care I have bestowed upon you, I have not lived in vain. Love one another. I never allowed you to tell tales of each other, for it engenders hatred and ill-will; when disposed to be ugly or quarrelsome, let a remembrance of me recall you to yourself. The world will, for a time, persecute you on my account; but care not—endure it patiently; prove that you are honest and faithful, and all good men will sustain you; recollect that I know every departure from the virtuous and correct to be attended with punishment—in some way it is sure—either by encouraging injurious habits, wrong thinking, or by bringing upon you the condemnation of your fellow beings; all this I have frequently explained to you; if you love me, prove that you have not forgotten it.

With you and your mother is my last breath.—Anxiety on your accounts is the only bitterness I feel. Good-by, my Richard, Billy, sweet Rebecca, and my brave little Josey. God help and protect you.

Sweet Wife—As I wrote, a passing whim made me speak of Jersey. I entreat you, as you love me, to heed it not—dispose of my body in the most economical way. You, the living, require all the little means you may possess—I, nothing. Sweet partner, good-by—fare you well. Think of me as little as possible: with the effort you can do it. Occupy your mind with other subjects.

(We omit a few lines, containing a memorandum of a few sums, amounting to less than a hundred dollars, due him mostly for pamphlets, &c. After mentioning the names of several Brooklyn friends, the letter continues:)

For you I entreat their friendship; and one other act of kindness to me—that they will forgive one whose folly has not been from a bad heart, but from an unbalanced brain. Wm. H. Thompson.

Note to Mr. Oliver, keeper of the Prison.

Dear Sir: Oblige me—it is the last request of a dying man—send a messenger to my wife, and break to her the tidings of my death in a humane and gentle manner. (Signed) Wm. H. Thompson.

Interesting to the Ladies.

The following advertisement is from a New York paper. It appears to be genuine. We don't admire the mode, but this is an age of progress:

"Wanted—By a gentleman (who has neither the time nor inclination for the idle terms and ceremonies of courtship) a wife. He is of middle age, medium size, dark eyes and complexion, good education, polite, easy address, character and reputation unexceptionable, habits strictly temperate, and possessed of property to the amount of forty thousand dollars and over. He is desirous of forming a union with a lady of thirty to thirty-five years old, of unexceptionable character and standing in society; good health, and kind, cheerful disposition; and if a widow, without children; and if possessed of property, whatever she has will be settled upon herself. He proposes to visit the World's Fair, in London, next May, and thence extend his tour through the greater part of Europe, and would like to have his wife accompany him. Any lady wishing to reply to this notice will please address a note to "Veritas," office of Boyd's Express, 15 William street, within one week, over whatever signature she may see proper, to which she will receive an answer appointing a time and place for a meeting between herself (or friend if desired) and the advertiser, (or a friend of his,) to arrange preliminaries for an interview between the parties, should one be deemed necessary, after a full exchange of facts and examination of daguerreotype likenesses, &c. Should an interview be agreed upon, it can take place in the presence of such friends of the lady as she may please to invite. Up to this stage of the negotiation, no names nor identity need be disclosed, consequently no confidence need be abused; and, guarded as the intercourse will be, no indelicacy nor scandal can attach. The most satisfactory explanation will be made for the rather novel and unusual course adopted by the writer to obtain a wife, and, as he makes the communication in perfect candor and good faith, he trusts that no one will reply to it other than in the same spirit.

In the town of M., Vermont, there lives a man who is well known for his gloomy disposition, and for entertaining a settled notion that he is the most unlucky of mortals. Let whatever may happen to him, he considers the event a disaster, always grumbles, "Just my cussed luck!" In spite of his hopelessness, the man is a Universalist in his religious belief; but being a little shaken in his faith one day, by the arguments of a neighbor, he exclaimed—"Well, I don't much believe there is a hell, but if there is one, it will just be my cussed luck to get into it."

Boston Post.

The number of foreign emigrants arrived at New York so far this year is 22,885, an excess of 6,526 over last year.

The Battle of Hohenlinden.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

The Iser and the Inn, as they flow from the Alps towards the Danube, move nearly in parallel lines, and nearly forty miles apart. As they approach the river, the space between them becomes one elevated plain, covered chiefly with a sombre, dark, pine forest—crossed by two roads only—while the mere country paths, that wind through it here and there, give no space to marching columns. Moreau had advanced across this forest to the Inn, where, on the first of December, he was attacked and forced to retrace his steps, and take up his position on the further side, at the village of Hohenlinden. Here, where one of the great roads debouched from the woods, he placed Ney and Grouchy.

The Austrians, in four massive columns, plunged into the gloomy wilderness, designing to meet in the open plain of Hohenlinden, the central column marching along the high road, while those on either side made their way through amid the trees, as they best could.

It was a stormy December morning, when these seventy thousand men were swallowed from sight in the dark defiles of Hohenlinden. The day before it had rained heavily, and the roads were almost impassable; but now a furious snow storm darkened the heavens, and covered the ground with one white unbroken surface. The by-paths were blotted out, and the sighing pines overhead drooped with their snowy burdens above the ranks, or shook them down on the heads of the soldiers, as the artillery wheels smote against their trunks. It was a strange spectacle, those long, dark columns, out of sight of each other, stretching through the dreary forests by themselves; while the falling snow, sifting over the ranks, made the unmarked way still more solitary. The soft and yielding mass broke the tread of the advancing hosts, while the artillery and ammunition and baggage wagons gave forth a muffled sound, that seemed prophetic of some catastrophe. The centre column alone had a hundred cannon in its train, while behind them were five hundred wagons—the whole closed by the slow moving cavalry.

Thus marching, it came at about nine o'clock upon Hohenlinden, and attempted to debouch into the plain, when Grouchy fell upon it with such fury that it was driven back into the woods. In a moment the old forest was alive with echoes, and its gloomy recesses illuminated with the blaze of artillery.—Grouchy, Grandjean, and Ney, put forth incredible efforts to keep this immense force from deploying into the open field. The two former struggled with the energy of desperation to hold their ground; and although the soldiers could not see the enemy's lines, the storm was so thick, yet they aimed at the flashes that issued from the woods, and thus the two armies fought. The pine trees were cut in two like reeds, by the artillery, and fell with a crash on the Austrian columns, while the fresh fallen snow turned red with flowing blood. In the meantime, Richenpanse, who had been sent by a circuitous route, with a single division, to attack the enemy's rear, had accomplished his mission. Though his division had been cut in two, and irretrievably separated by the Austrian left wing, the brave General continued to advance, and, with only three hundred men, fell boldly on forty thousand Austrians. As soon as Moreau heard the sound of his cannon through the forest, and the alarm it spread amid the enemy's ranks, he ordered Ney and Grouchy to charge full on the Austrian centre. Checked, then overthrown, the broken Austrian column was rolled back in disorder, and utterly routed. Campbell, the poet, stood in a tower and gazed on this terrible scene, and in the midst of the fight, composed, in part, that stirring ode which is known as far as the English language is spoken.

The depths of the forest swallowed the struggling hosts from sight, but still there issued forth from its bosom shouts and yells mingled with the thunder of cannon, and all the confused noise of battle. The Austrians were utterly routed, and the frightened cavalry went plunging through the crowd of fugitives into the woods—the artillerymen cut their traces, and, leaving their guns behind, mounted their horses and galloped away—and that magnificent column, as if sent by some violent explosion, was hurled in shattered fragments on every side. For miles, the white ground was sprinkled with dead bodies, and when the battle left the forest, and the pine tree stood calm and silent in the wintry night, piercing cries and groans issued out of the gloom in every direction—sufferer answering sufferer as he lay and writhed on the snow. Twenty thousand men were scattered there amid the trees, while broken carriages and wagons, and deserted guns, spread a perfect wreck around.

City of Venice.

Venice is a labyrinth. There is no city like it in all the world. It always was an unintelligible place, and it is still unintelligible. It contains a population of 115,000 inhabitants, located in 27,918 houses. There are 112 religious establishments, though at one period there were no less than 228. Of bridges, chiefly of marble, there are 306, and small communicating streets no less than 2,108. The city is seven miles in circumference. The grand canal is nearly 300 feet wide; other canals are wide enough, but the widest steet is not more than from ten to twelve feet from house to house, and the majority do not exceed eight. Horses are unknown, and the largest animal to be seen is a dog. The foundation of the city commenced in 402, when the Venetians fled to the Lagunes, before the invading army of Alaric, the Goth. The city is built upon 72 small islands, with pile and stone foundations for the buildings. The church of Santa Maria de la Salute was constructed in 1531, as a monument of thanksgiving for the cessation of a great pestilence, and rests upon 1,200,000 piles. This church contains 125 statues.

It is said that in Venice there are thousands who never saw a hill, or a wood, or an ear of corn growing, or a vineyard, or a green field, or even a horse and carriage. The canals are traversed by gondolas, a species of canoe, twenty-five feet long, with a little cabin in the centre, sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of from 5 to 10 persons. These gondolas and their furniture and equipments are all black, and when they move upon the water they have the appearance of floating hearses. The black cloth which is thrown over the cabin top is fringed with tassels, and exactly resembles a funeral pall.

Corr. N. Y. Commercial.

Resources of Mexico.—The revenue is $12,000,000. The Minister proposes to pay $2,000,000 to the States, $3,000,000 for the interest on the public debt, and $7,000,000 for the expenses of the Government. The foreign trade has been, in part, diverted from Tampico to Matamoros. An extensive smuggling trade is carried on by the Rio Grande. The exports by this line are $6,000,000, and the import is equal. The product of the silver mines the last year was $37,000,000, of which $26,000,000 were coined. The administration of Gen. Arista promises to be the most beneficial ever enjoyed by Mexico.—The power of the church has been weakened by his election. The Tehauntepec treaty is bitterly opposed by the press. The feeling of hostility to the U. States has changed to warm friendship.

"We are fearfully and wonderfully made," said Mrs. Partington, after she had stood for a long time contemplating the Aztec children. Her hands were resting upon the back of a chair as she said this, and she made the observation aloud, so that a tall gentleman stooped down to get a look under the black bonnet. He thought she spoke to him. "We are fearfully and wonderfully made," continued she, "'specially some of us. The ways of Providence is past finding out, and we don't know what these Haystack children are made for, no more we don't why the Fishy mermaid was made, or the man in the moon. Perhaps they are made a purpose for curiosities, and great curiosities they are to be sure; nothing but Providence could make anything curiousor, unless Mr. Barnum should try. I don't know what to make of 'em; human natur', I'm certain, never came done up in such a queer wrapper as this before. They say they are distended from the Haystacks, long ago gone to grass. And Ike," said she, turning to the boy who was teazing Max with a stick, "Ike, look upon 'em and pray that you may never be born so."

A very worthy grocer put up a sign of "vegetable candles." Some one asked him why he did so.

"They are tallow candles," said the grocer.

"Is tallow a vegetable substance?" pursued the inquirer after knowledge.

"Of course it is, don't sheep eat grass?"

Slave Trade at Havana.—We learn from a letter to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Havana, Feb. 16th, that at the close of the previous week six hundred and ten newly arrived African slaves were landed east of Cardenas. They were sold at the rate of 30 ounces each, realizing an aggregate sum of 18,300, or $311,100.

Agricultural.

For the Journal.

Jackson, N. C., March 3d, 1851.

Messrs. Editors—You know I am agent for an agricultural warehouse and an agricultural journal. My business leads me to an acquaintance with many facts relative to improvement in the farming department, which, were I other ways employed, I might not observe.

And now, having an hour to devote to writing, I purpose to say something of the improvement going on in Edgecombe county, which place I visited last week, and if it affords you or your readers no interest, I shall have the satisfaction of passing a compliment upon those worthy gentlemen who have so distinguished themselves by their skill in reclaiming their swampy, as well as by making fertile their worn out lands.

When I tell you that, notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the last season, 180 bales of Cotton were produced on ground that a few years since gave but 40 bales, you will probably ask, how or by what means has so vast an increase been secured? To solve this question, it requires not the philosopher's skill. It has been accomplished by a judicious use of those very materials which abound in all parts of this country, and which have hitherto been neglected or considered worthless.

Imagine to yourself from 20,000 to 25,000 loads of excellent manure, prepared by mixing ditch banks, (which, by the by, are injurious as ditch banks, but in their chemical arrangement contain many of those properties which are imperiously necessary to the growth of vegetation,) cotton seeds, &c., together—20,000 or 25,000 loads of marl, in heaps, at suitable distances from each other, to cover, when spread, an entire field, and you will imagine only what I saw.

On another plantation, where marl has not yet been discovered to any extent, you may see thousands of loads of manure, made in cattle yards, by carting earth and vegetable materials upon which cattle have been kept. These, too, are all composted, to prevent the escape of any of their fertilizing properties. On other parts of this field you may see long rows of compost heaps, made by mixing the filth and sediment of ditches with ditch banks, cotton seeds, &c. Then cast your eyes upon those 1,000 barrels of Lime, 100 bbls. of Plaster Paris, and 500 bbls. of Ashes, and the matter to you will be no longer a secret.

Now let us take a turn or two upon another plantation, some 14 miles from those just noticed.

See those almost numberless heaps of composted ditch banks, and those 3,000 bushels of ashes. Do you wonder at the productiveness of lands thus treated?

Let me say now, lest I forget, this vast quantity of ashes was made upon the several farms where they now are. But you say, a vast quantity of wood must have been consumed to make so many ashes. I say so too. I also say it was decaying wood, that was good for nothing else, and such as I suppose goes to decay every year even in your own county, at a loss of thousands of dollars per annum.

Just invite some of the farmers down in the vicinity of Wilmington, or any other vicinity in North Carolina, to make a visit to this getting to be a garden county, and perhaps they will be induced to "go and do likewise." If so, in a few years we may hope that a manifest change in respect to decaying wood, and the ten thousand materials for enriching the lands of North Carolina, will take place.

How much territory that is denominated "old fields" will be productive, and instead of being a tax upon their owners, will be a source of gain?

You may think I exaggerate, but examine for yourself, and I verily believe you'll say "the half had not been told me."

I am gratified at the prospect that other counties are waking up to the importance of agricultural improvement. When I find any of them treading close upon Edgecombe, you may hear from me again.

A question here may not be out of place. What gave the first impulse to this movement in Edgecombe? An agricultural paper. A gentleman told me a few years since there were none taken in the county; he was the first subscriber to one, and the first to interest his friends in favor of agricultural reading. Now there are about three hundred subscribers to agricultural papers in Edgecombe county.

Yours respectfully, A. SHERMAN.

From the American Farmer.

Differences in the Ash of Cultivated Lands.

Having given an abstract from Professor *Norton's* chapter upon the organic and inorganic constituents of plants, we will follow up his views as to the difference, as found by analysis, to exist in the ash of several kinds of cultivated plants. He remarks:

"We have noticed each of the substances that were named as occurring in the inorganic part of plants, and have given such of their more remarkable properties and more common forms of appliance as seemed necessary to their recognition by the practical man.

"It has been already stated, that with one or two occasional exceptions, they are all found in the ash of cultivated plants. Sometimes one and sometimes another is absent, but generally we find small quantities of nearly all. It does not follow from this, however, that every plant contains the same quantity of ash. The trunk of a tree, for instance, if deprived of its bark, does not yield more than from one to two pounds of ash in one hundred of wood, while the stalk of grass or straw of grain frequently contains from 6 to 14 lbs. in 100. There are some plants which scarcely contain any ash whatever, and others in which it forms a large proportion. This difference exists not only between various plants, but between the parts of the same plant.

"If we examine the straw of wheat, we find usually 6 or 7 per cent. of ash; the leaf contains 7 or 8 per cent., and the grain not more than from 1 to 2 per cent. So in turneps or beets, the dried roots have no more than from 1 to 2 per cent of ash, while the dried leaves often leave from 20 to 30. These facts are to be remembered.

When we pursue our researches a step further, and separate the substances which make up the ash of different plants, we find that here also is a great variation. The ash of potatoes is more than half potash, while the ash in the grain of wheat contains much less potash, but is about half phosphoric acid. The ash of clover and lucerne often contains twice as much lime as that of herd's-grass or timothy hay.

"We may thus divide plants into classes according to the composition of their ash. In the ash from the seed of wheat and all the cultivated grains, phosphoric acid is the leading ingredient; in that from turneps, beets and other roots, it is much less, while the alkalies and soda increase; in the tubers of the potato they constitute more than half; in the grapes, lime and silica are more abundant, and in some, as the clover, the lime becomes a leading substance; in the stems of most trees lime abounds yet more, and in many cases exceeds in quantity any thing else.—These facts have a marked bearing on many practical points which we have yet to consider.

"It was stated that the quality of ash varied in different parts of the same plant, as for example in the straw and the grain of wheat. This variation in quantity is not more marked than in the composition of these two ashes. In the ash of straw we find that there is a great proportion of silica, and very little phosphoric acid, while in that of the grain more than half is phosphoric acid, and there is scarcely any silica. When we come to consider the purposes for which these parts are intended, the cause of such variations will be plainly perceived. We even find in many plants a distinction between the composition of the ash at the bottom of the stalk, and at the top. In all cases the ash from the husk which covers the seed, as in oats, barley or buckwheat, differs exceedingly in its constitution from that of the seed itself.

"We have now called attention to several valuable facts respecting the *inorganic* part or ash of plants."

1. All of the inorganic substances described are generally present in our cultivated crops, but not invariably; sometimes one or two are absent.

2. The quantity of ash yielded by different plants varies.

3. The composition of this ash also varies, and in as great a degree as the quantity.

4. This applies not only to different kinds of plants but different parts of the same plant.

Old Lands better than when Fresh.

"Many of the oldest counties of Georgia, are now making more by agriculture, than when the lands were fresh and unworn."—*Southern Recorder.*

"The first wheat raised in Western New York, was sown in November, 1788, on the outlet of the Crooked Lake, in Yates Co. It produced 15 bushels per acre. The same land has since frequently yielded harvests of 30 and 40 bushels per acre."

Rural New Yorker.

These facts coming to us from the South, and from the North, are truly gratifying. They establish the instructive fact, that cultivation, properly conducted, tends to the improvement of lands, and to the increase of its productive capacity; and hence, should serve to arm every agriculturalist with the determination, to keep up the supply of inorganic and organic manures in his soil. The quantity of either carried off the soil, in any one year, in the crops, is really not very great, and may be restored by any industrious agriculturalist—may be more than restored, and thereby enable him to place his land in an improving condition. All that is necessary to bring about this desirable result, is, to husband and apply every resource in the shape of manure on the farm. If this were done, instead of deteriorating, our lands would be enhancing in their productive powers. But suppose we had to make expenditures for Guano, bone dust, ashes, lime, or marl; such expenditures would not only bring back the outlay, but return it with compound interest, and lay the foundation of such a system of culture, as would do away with the necessity for similar expenditures for a life time; provided the home supply of manures, and the materials for forming them, were properly husbanded and appropriated. Let us exemplify the case with which the crops may be fed. A single bushel of unleached hard-wood ashes, if kept dry, will yield 5½ lbs. of Potash, so that 5 bushels would more than supply a crop of 20 bushels of wheat with that substance, to say nothing of the quantity of lime, phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, magnesia, soda, chlorine, oxide of iron, and manganese, they would also furnish. If then, where soils may be deficient in the inorganic food of plants, an annual application of 5 bushels of ashes per acre, were made, there can be no doubt, that even this small dose would keep such soils in a healthful state of progressive improvement, provided proper attention were also paid to periodical treatment of the land to dressings of putrescent manures.

The agriculturist should bear in mind, that each bushel of ashes contains more than one-third of its volume of lime, besides a very notable per centum of phosphoric acid, and many other substances, which enter into the composition of cultivated plants, and hence the necessity of carefully preserving and applying every bushel that may be made on his farm or plantation to his crop.

The Breaking Heart.

'Twas morning, and the golden sun
Was thro' a half drawn curtain streaming
With such a mellow light that one
Might swear from fairy eye 'twas beaming;
And on a maiden's face it fell,
Half 'roused from rest half reclining,
As though it loved to linger well
Upon a cheek so smooth and shining.

One small white hand upheld her brow,
Her arm the yielding pillow pressing,
While o'er her neck like stainless snow
Flowed many a truant tress caressing.
Her eyes—alas! those orbs were hid
'Neath her clear fingers soft and taper;
She might have wept, but if she did
Long ere it fell the tear was vapor!

Yet grief that maiden's heart had wrung,
And sorrow bowed her spirit's lightness;
While o'er her sky impending hung
A cloud, that shaded all its brightness,
And what had thus the fair girl stirred?
What burning wrong or scornful word,
The music of her soul then hushing?

And some stern parent's voice severe
Forbade a love she could not stifle?
Or had some heartless one too dear
With her fond feelings dared to trifle?
No. 'Twas a grief more deep and curs'd
Then faithless love or childing mother:
Last night her treacherous bustle burst,
And she'd no bran to stuff another!!

Negro Banking.

Talking of banks, reminds me of the negro bank I once heard of in Virginia. Cato, (an old negro who was noted for his cunning,) had succeeded in making his fellow-servants in the neighborhood believe that *banking* was a *very* profitable business. So they concluded that they would throw all their change together and start a bank, old Cato taking care to have himself constituted *the bank*, to whom all the sixpences of all the darkies in the neighborhood was duly paid over. And now, said Cato, whenebah niggah borrow six-pence out ob dis bank to buy backah, he come back in free weeks and pay in two sixpence, and in dis way you see ebery sixpence bring nuddah sixpence, till after a while all dese niggahs be as rich as old massa G——y. And upon this principle the bank went into operation, old Cato always taking care that every darkey should fork over according to bank rules. But in the course of time, some of the stock-holders thought they 'smelt a rat,' and called on Cato to withdraw their capital from the bank, when the following conversation took place between Cato and Jack:

Jack—Well, we want to draw our money from the bank, and quit dis bankin' *business.*

Cato—Did you heah de news?

Jack—No, what dat, Cato?

Cato—Why de bank broke last night.

Jack—Who care what de bank do, I tell you, I want my shah ob de money.

Cato—Well, but I tell you dat de *bank broke.*

Jack—I not talken bout dat. I say whah de money?

Cato—Why you cuss'd fool, don't you know dat when de bank break de money *all gone sartin.*

Jack—Well, but whah de debble de money gone to?

Cato—Dat's more an dis niggah know. All he know bout it is, dat when white folks' bank break, de money always lost, an niggah bank no better dan white folks.

Jack—Well, whenevah dis niggah gage in bankin' agin, he hope de debbil git him fuss.

Cato—*Berry* sorry de bank break, Jack, *berry* sorry.

Here our informant left.—*Ohio Statesman.*

A clear stream reflects all objects that are upon its shore, but is unsullied by them; so it should be with our hearts—they should show the effect of all objects, and yet remain unharmed by any.

JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOK STORE.

A new assortment of David Copperfield, by Dickens.

Grace Aguilar's last work, The Women of Israel. "The latest of the American re-publications shows the authoress in her best light—a daughter of Israel interpreting the 'Women of Israel.' It is something more than a rhapsody on a favorite text, being the result of reading, judgment, and reflection, with no little candor in its progress; the asperities of a long persecuted and despised people, being returned to the Christian World in lessons of love and kindness. The most charming trait in the book is the readiness with which the amiable mind of its composer finds 'the soul of goodness in things evil.' The law has everywhere by its side the angel of mercy. The opening chapter on Eve will win the hearts of all women."

Also for sale, by the same author, Home Influence, Mother's Recompense, Woman's Friendship, Vale of Cedars, Josephine, &c.

Life Discipline, by Talvi, author of Heloise.

"He that is without sin among you let him first cast a stone at her."

Wacousta, or the Prophecy, by Major Richardson, author of Ecarte, &c. This is one of those curiously compounded works criticism stops at, because in the first place, it is sure of the sympathies of a large circle of readers, shows talent throughout, and that the author is in earnest; he narrates and exhibits scenes of great interest in a style truly spirited and eloquent; the publishers place the work in attractive type.

Reveries of an Old Maid, embracing important hints to young men intending to marry, illustrative of that celebrated establishment, Capsicum House for finishing Young Ladies; embelished with forty-three original engravings by eminent Artists.

Self Deception, or the History of a human heart, by Mrs. Ellis, author of Hearts and Homes.

Also, a large variety of other interesting Novels for sale.

UMBRELLAS! Umbrellas! One case superior finish Umbrellas, just opened at
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market-street.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of this Institution will close on Friday the 21st of February, and the next session will open on the 3d day of March. Although students may enter the School at any period of the session, it is desired that all who intend entering during the session, will be prompt in attendance at the beginning. All who enter the School before the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole session, and no deduction is made for absence unless in case of protracted sickness. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Feb. 2d, 1851. 22-12t*

TOPSAIL ACADEMY

IS a beautiful and healthy situation, twelve miles East of Wilmington, in an excellent neighborhood, where board may be had for six to seven dollars per month, will commence its second scholastic year on the first day of October next.

Rates of Tuition, per session of five months:

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first Class in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography	$7 50
Second Classes of the same, including Philosophy, History and Rhetoric	12 00
The higher branches of English, Science, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, including first Classes of Algebra, Latin and Greek	15 00
Second Classes of the same, with Lectures on the most important subjects	18 00

Tuition in the Female department the same, with the exception of the ornamental branches, which will be made very reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Sound, Aug. 21, 1850. 50-tf

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.
Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Anatomical Demonstrator—Z. FREEMAN, M. D.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.
Terms—$50 per Session.
All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING.
Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and presonal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practising among the diseases of the West and South should certainly educate themselves at a School whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.
E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

Hotels, &c.

BOARDING,

CAN be had at the late residence of S. Hoard, on very moderate terms. We have rooms vacant that can not be surpassed for comfort or good bedding. V. R. Peirson and Mrs. P. will superintend the House, and promise to do all in their power to supply the table with the best the market affords.
V. R. PEIRSON, for
Feb. 7.—[22-tf] MRS. HOARD.

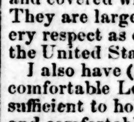
NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. Swann, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visiters. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.

The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. Ford.

***Aurora, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf.
Nov. 15, 1850 10-12m

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.



Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

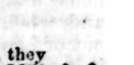
I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

COACH MAKING, REPAIRING, AND JOBBING,
Corner Third and Princess Streets, opposite Nixon's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.



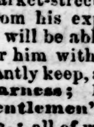
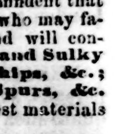
THE subscribers, having taken the establishment on the corner of Third and Princess Sts., Wilmington, N. C., formerly occupied by W. J. Cornwall, intend carrying on the above business in all its branches, and are prepared to execute any orders with which they may be favored, promptly and in a workmanlike manner. They will attend to making and repairing **Carriages** of all descriptions; also, **Buggies, Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c. &c.;** and, having secured the services of faithful and experienced workmen, they feel confident of being able to execute their work in a style of neatness and finish that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

HORSE-SHOEING, &c.

Having a spacious Blacksmith Shop attached, they will make and repair Agricultural Implements, Mill Work, and Farmers' Blacksmithing generally. They will also pay particular attention to **Horse-Shoeing.**

Having one of the best Shoers that could be obtained in the city of Philadelphia, who has had ten years experience in the business, and importing Iron expressly for that purpose, they can ensure their work to be equal, if not superior, to any other that can be done at the South.
N. S. NEAL & CO.
Wilmington, Feb. 21st, 1851 24-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.;** all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of **Trunks**, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

In addition to the above, the subscriber always keeps on hand a large supply of **String Leather**, and has now, and will keep through the season, a good assortment of **Fly Nets.**

All are invited to *call and examine* my goods, whether in want or not, as I take pleasure in showing my assortment to all who may favor me with a *call.*

Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture.

Also, Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commissions. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
June 14, 1850 40

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SUPERFINE Flour. 150 bbls. fresh ground. For sale by MILES COSTIN, London's wharf.

KID Gloves. 4 dozen of those superior Gent.'s Kids, just received at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.